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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894. No. 80

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Set with Diamonds (single and in claster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

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Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.

Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

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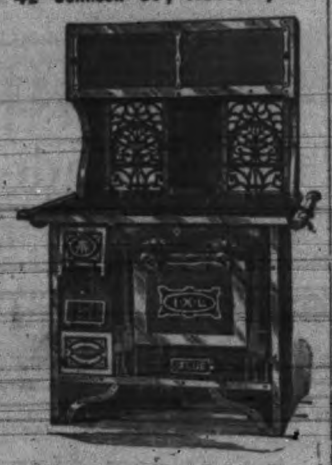

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I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Hurrah for the Babies!

Juvenile transportation made easy by the possession of one of those Handsome, Durable, and Reasonable Priced

BABY CARRIAGES,

See the Largest Variety at

Weiler Bros.

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IF YOU Have a Very Bad Cough.
Are Suffering from Lung Troubles.
Have Lost Flesh through Illness.
Are Threatened with Consumption.
Remember that the "D. & L." Emulsion.
IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
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Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
mar 30 Collector of Voters.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Dominion Line, Labrador	April 21
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

American Line, Paris	April 4
American Line, Berlin	April 11
Cunard Line, Lucania	April 7
Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
White Star Line, Teutonic	April 4
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Havel	April 3
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	April 7
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Noordland	April 4
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Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $25 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

General News.

Vienna, March 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this morning. Emperor William promised to visit Vienna about the middle of April.

The Fashionable Dinner.

The fashionable dinner is becoming later and later, and to get over that uncomfortable post-prandial period before the ball, several well known hostesses have inaugurated 8.30 o'clock as the correct hour. "In fact, 9 would be better still," said a pretty mondaine, "for it is really like fitting the pieces in a puzzle to arrange the various entertainments—lunch, 5 o'clock tea, dinner and the dance afterward, where it is no use arriving until after 11." In London, where 9 o'clock is frequently named as the dinner hour, the long English twilight during the season seems an adequate excuse for very late hours, but with us it would be an absurd exaggeration to turn night into day, and vice versa. The unwonted feature of this season seems to be the great lack of dinners, and the travelling Englishman has fallen upon very evil days indeed. "I was told that your people were so extraordinarily hospitable," said a newly arrived Briton the other day, "and that I should be asked to dine somewhere every night, but as it happens I have been asked only a couple of times, although I have presented all my letters and have been in New York for the last ten days." Young clubmen, too, are complaining not a little of the loss of many good dinners, which helped to eke out their small incomes so comfortably of yore, and fashionable married couples are enjoying a Darby and Joan sort of existence which may or may not be acceptable. Perhaps it is rather fortunate, therefore, that this somewhat trying season is the shortest on record since 1880, when the same combination of the golden number, with the full moon and the Sunday letter, fixed the date of Easter for March 25 and Ash Wednesday for February 7.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Analysis of a large number of specimens of soda-water in India, make it probable that it is a source of infection, that supplied by one dealer having about 9,000,000 microbes to the pint. Though most of these are harmless, the same means for reaching the water that are open to these are of course open to dangerous ones. The longer the water stands after making, however, the less harmful it is, the gas with which it is charged poisoning the bacteria, and the high pressure due to the warm climate of India probably aiding its action.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

President Cleveland's Seignorage Bill Veto

CAUSES MUCH CONFLICT OF OPINIONS

Easterners Very Much Pleased—Eulogies Upon the President for His Courage and Firmness—Silver State Governors Indignantly Protest—Waite of Colorado Gives Way to Vulgarity.

New York, March 30.—The Herald says editorially on President Cleveland's veto of the Bland seignorage bill: "President Cleveland has justified the general confidence placed in him. The message is long, and as a result of a manifest effort to placate the silverites, will appear to many people needlessly apologetic in tone. In this, however, the president was doubtless inspired by motives of political expediency.

The World says: The message is a clear and able document, and it is impossible not to agree with Mr. Cleveland that the bill is so ambiguous and so indefinite that for that reason alone it should not be permitted to become a law.

The Sun says: Altogether the message will meet with the approval of careful financiers in this section of the country, though it is not likely that it will satisfy the advocates of free silver coinage and other currency inflationists here and elsewhere.

The Tribune says: The president's veto of the seignioeage bill has saved the country from great disgrace and great disaster. The financial world expected no less of President Cleveland, and has perhaps been not quite ready enough to give him as much credit as he really deserves for an act which required extraordinary powers of resistance to the demands of his own party.

A New York morning paper publishes the following telegrams from the governors of the silver states in regard to the president's veto message:

Denver, Col., March 29.—Except a few "damned fools," the people of Colorado without distinction of party are opposed to President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill, and are in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. (Signed), David H. Waite, governor of Colorado.

Carson, Nevada, March 29.—The veto is unanimously condemned. The enlightened judgment of the voters of the United States will serve consent to the continuance of the present contraction of the money volumes. Therefore silver legislation will and must go on until a monetary system adjusted in quantity to the increase of population and demand is secured. The single gold standard must be destroyed. Ross K. Colcord, Governor.

Helena, Mont., March 29.—The people of Montana, regardless of party, denounce President Cleveland's veto, and regard it as a victory for the gold men. It irrevocably commits the Democratic party to monometalism. Montana people will not cease to favor additional silver legislation until the government re-adopts the policy of bimetalism. John E. Rickards, Governor of Montana.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 29.—The thinking people of Wyoming do not approve of the veto of the Bland bill. We believe it should become a law to afford the producing masses a measure of relief, pending the enactment of free silver coinage legislation. (Signed), John Osborne, Governor.

London, March 30.—The Globe, commenting on the veto, says Cleveland's backbone cannot be bent by wirepullers, but the attitude of Senator Stewart shows the struggle is not yet ended. It predicts that the next presidential contest will be fought on unknown lines.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: Cleveland has followed the only safe policy.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Reasons Advanced by President Cleveland for His Veto of the Measure.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—In the concluding part of his message to congress announcing his veto of the Bland seignioeage bill, President Cleveland says:

I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As the ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public or private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of those qualities. In anticipation of this result and as immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold on the treasury.

The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but seignioeage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this furnishes a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but a postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent fear and loss of confidence and the nervous prostration which would immediate follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of the people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetallism.

We have now outstanding more than three hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than one hundred millions of dollars, is directly charged with the redemption of three hundred and forty-six millions in United States notes, when it is proposed to inflate our silver currency at the time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it.

I cannot conceive of a longer step to silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the doctrines difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting the secretary of the treasury better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when, for any reason, it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition, and our financial affairs apt to assume at any time so critical a position, it seems to me that such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seignioreage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority, in substitution of that now existing, and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

I hope the way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we may take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

Pollard Against Breckenridge.

Washington, March 30.—Breckinridge continued his testimony to-day. A great crowd was present. Miss Pollard entered the court room exactly on time. Butterworth started the proceedings by showing defendant a little decorative basket belonging to his deceased wife, and which plaintiff claims was given her (Pollard) by Breckinridge. He denied that he gave the basket to Miss Pollard. Coming down to August 2nd, 1884, after a carriage ride, the colonel said he met the plaintiff on the car. The train bound for Lexington. He spoke to her, and the conversation resulted in an arrangement to meet that evening at the house of Sarah Gess in Lexington. Plaintiff surprised witness by mentioning this place herself. She said she had gone there once with Rodes. Witness then told about going to the assignation house in Lexington with the plaintiff. The story was substantially as told by Miss Pollard.

SAMOA CONVULSED.

Indignities Heaped Upon the Native Chiefs Rouse Their Followers.

Mallietoa Marches Against and Defeats the Rebels—Fearful Scenes.

Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The steamer Alameda arrived here to-day. She brings news of a disturbance in Samoa, the result of the action of the new supreme court judge, Ide, in imposing fines upon some chiefs for disorderly conduct, imprisoning them and compelling them to work on the public roads. The followers of the chiefs rebelled against these indignities and demanded their release. King Malietoa finally sent a body of troops to attack the rebels, and after serious conflicts finally dispersed them, but not until thirty were killed, fifty wounded and a number made prisoners. The government lost a dozen killed and many wounded.

The king's troops celebrated the victory by mutilating some of the prisoners. Finally they attacked the defenceless villages of their late adversaries and committed frightful atrocities. Houses were burned, women outraged and killed and dead bodies beheaded and cut in small pieces, the soldiers only desisting when there was nothing left to destroy and nobody left to kill. Meanwhile other chiefs rebelled against the action of Ide and the support given to him by Malietoa, and the cry of "Death to foreigners!" spread through the islands.

The United States, British and German consuls are making every effort to quell the disturbance. The arrival of the warships is awaited with anxiety.

Coxey's Hungry Army.

Columbiana, Ohio, March 30.—This was the first day since the exodus from Massillon, that the Coxey corps was greeted with a smiling sun. This morning the camp was a gay looking place before the tents were taken down.

Coxey's army moved this morning en route to East Palestine. The weather is fine. No further reports of sickness are made this morning. Correspondents are now excluded from the camp. The army left 200 strong.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—The police are engaged in solving the problem of how to take care of the great number of recruits for Coxey's army, who are arriving almost hourly. It is estimated that two thousand tramps are en route.

San Antonio, March 30.—General Frye and his "industrial" men, six hundred strong, arrived at San Antonio this morning. The mayor has purchased a supply of beef and other provisions to be used in feeding the invading army. Governor Hogg is taking steps looking to the removal of the army to Long View.

NO HOGGISHNESS.

Mr. Mulock's Little Bill to Quietly Head Off

THE CREEDY SENATORS AND COMMONS

Who Get Free Passes then Claim Mileage—Another Measure to Protect the Chilly Motorman—Some Startling Effects of the New Dominion Tariff Measure.

Ottawa, March 30.—Mulock's bill to amend the senate and house of commons is to prohibit members of parliament and senators from taking passes and at the same time charging mileage to the country. His other bill to amend the railway act is to compel street railways to provide shelter on their cars for motormen.

The new tariff makes the duty on uncleaned rice a half cent per pound, whereas it was formerly 17 1-2 per cent. At the same time the duty on cleaned rice is reduced from 1 1-4 cents to 1 cent per pound. This is rough on the rice mills. Another tariff change puts a duty of 10 per cent. on tea brought from Great Britain, which is thus placed on the same footing as tea imported from the States. Tea imported direct from Japan and China is free. All this is done in the interest of the C. P. R.

When Mara's motion for correspondence regarding the New Westminster penitentiary was reached to-day he asked that it be dropped.

Another Liberal Victory.

London, March 30.—The parliamentary election in Montgomeryshire resulted in the election of Owen, Liberal, by a great majority.

Once More the Liberals.

London, March 30.—The parliamentary election in Berwickshire yesterday resulted in the choice of Tennant, Liberal, by 505 majority.

Destruction of Derelicts.

London, March 30.—Right Hon. Mr. Mundella, president of the board of trade, to-day informed a deputation of shipowners that the admiralty and the board of trade had had a conference on the subject of destruction of derelicts, and he hoped a practical scheme would be found.

Kossuth's Body.

Buda-Pesth, March 30.—The body of Kossuth arrived at Osakatornya, Hungary, to-day. Here the funeral party was joined by a large number of prominent Hungarians. After a brief halt the journey was resumed. The people cheered for Kossuth.

Vienna, March 30.—The government has issued orders forbidding officers of the reserve and Hungarian officials to wear their uniform or act in any official capacity at Kossuth's funeral. The order has caused much indignation.

American News.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Crisp denies the story that he had declined a senatorship.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Herbert's suggestion to give the name of the historic Kearsarge to the next battleship in the navy is received everywhere with marked approval.

Wallace, Idaho, March 30.—A snowslide at the Black Boar mine yesterday near Gem, swept away five cabins, killing five persons, possibly more.

George Ticknor Curtis Dead.

New York, March 29.—George Ticknor Curtis died to-day of pneumonia.

George Ticknor Curtis was a brother of Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of the supreme court. He was born in Watertown, Mass., November 28th, 1812, and was graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and engaged in the practice of the law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. While in Boston Mr. Curtis held the position of United States commissioner, and as such, in 1851, returned to his master a fugitive slave named Thomas Sims, for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but allowed politics to interfere little with his profession and his historical investigations. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, Lake Randall, Tilden and other old school Democrats he was a protectionists, and he did good service of late years in fighting the preposterous assertion that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. He was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country and was also an authority on political economy. He was the author of "A Digest of English and American Admiralty decisions," two volumes of a "Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States," "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen," "American Conveyancer," "Law of Copyright," "Law of Patents," "Equity Precedents," "Inventors' Manual," "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," "History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," "Life of Daniel Webster," "Life of James Buchanan" and "Creation or Evolution."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

GOLDEN BLAZE THE WINNER.

London, March 30.—In the race at the Liverpool spring meeting to-day for the Sefton Park plate, 500 sovereigns, Golden Blaze won; McNeil second, Caltechan third.

WHYNOT WINS.

Liverpool, March 30.—The race to-day for the grand national steeplechase, (2,500 sovereigns) was won by Whynot; Lady Ellen second, Wildman from Borneo, third.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Vienna, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destinations by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

London, March 29.—The Liberal association of the city of London, which has many Liberal-Unionists among its members, recently sent a farewell address to Mr. Gladstone. In answering the address to-day, Mr. Gladstone wrote: "Your address helps me to cherish the hope, which I never can abandon, that the day may come for the reduction or the extinction of the schism in the party, the effects of which have intruded throughout the whole circle of politics in a manner which appears to me to have been disastrous on all sides."

Berlin, March 29.—A dispatch from Warsaw says that the university there has been closed because the students rioted and defied the rector and professors when they tried to restore order. The original cause of the trouble was the refusal of the faculty to expel an unpopular Hebrew student against whose presence the rest of the students had made formal complaint.

Berlin, March 29.—The Emperor William has been so favorably impressed with the experiments of the eight hour law at the government shops at Woolwich, England, that he will try the same innovation in the firearms work at Spandau.

Berlin, March 29.—A young conscript was arrested yesterday in Erfurt, Germany, immediately after the physical examination. The examining physician found that the young man's body was tatooed with several democratic phrases, such as "Down with tyrants," "Resist oppressors." Some of the mottoes were regarded as insulting to the emperor.

London, March 29.—The Daily Chronicle prints to-day the following curious story: "A private soldier who was engaged in Burmah in 1885, recently, when dying in London, confessed that he and a comrade named White, had committed a burglary in King Theebaw's palace in Mandalay, and had looted the crown regalia, including many jewels of immense value. Fearing detection, they buried their plunder outside the palace grounds. White was a pensioner, residing in Southampton. The India office guaranteed not to punish him and he confessed that the foregoing story is true. White is now on his way to India, travelling at the government's expense. He has great confidence in his ability to discover the treasure. The government has promised White 10 per cent. of whatever he discovers, up to 100,000 rupees, and 5 per cent. on anything beyond that amount."

Cannes, March 29.—An immense crowd gathered here to-day to witness a balloon ascension by Aeronaut Wilton, who is well known in America. No car was attached to the balloon, and Wilton ascended hanging to a rope. When 1,500 feet high the balloon was caught in a current which carried it rapidly seaward. From some unexplained reason the aeronaut let go the rope from which he was dangling, and he shot downward into the sea with frightful velocity. His body was recovered shortly afterward.

Hamburg, March 29.—The body of Hans von Bülow, the composer, was incinerated to-day at the central crematory in this city. Many representatives of German and foreign musical societies were present.

Vienna, March 30.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent President Carnot the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen. This decoration is the result of the recent exchange of courtesies when the emperor was in French territory.

London, March 29.—A dispatch from Bathurst, Northwest Africa, says that the slave trader, Fodisalah, who recently defeated the British West India troops, has yielded to the French at Gareban, a seaport directly south of Bathurst.

Made Hermann Stare.

Denver, March 29.—Professor Hermann, the prestigitateur, gave a special performance at the Tabor opera house to-night especially for Lewis Morrison, who begins an engagement in this city to-morrow night. While both gentlemen are friends of twenty years' standing, they had never seen each other on the stage. Professor Hermann agrees to play Sunday night for Mr. Morrison if Mr. Morrison would give a special Wednesday matinee for him in return. The bargain was made. During the performance to-night Hermann was astounded on turning around to see Mr. Morrison, made up as "Mephisto," standing in the centre of the stage. The applause was tremendous, Hermann joining in the mirth evinced by bringing the two "Mephistos" together. The curtain had to be rung down on account of the uproar. It remains to be seen how Mr. Hermann will turn the tables on Morrison on Wednesday.

Henry George and the Vatican.

New York, March 29.—There was published here to-day a statement from a Rome correspondent that the holy office has condemned the works of Henry George and that this condemnation will be followed by some grave consequences. In view of the fact that Henry George is expected to be a candidate for the mayoralty of this city, and that such a pronouncement would seriously affect his chances of success, inquiries were made as to the truth of the statement to-day.

Rev. James M. Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, said:

"Henry George's doctrines were emphatically condemned by the holy see two years ago, and there is no cry for any further condemnation of them now."

John D. Crimmins did not believe the holy office had made any recent pronouncement. "The pope," he said, "issued an encyclical two years ago in which he condemned Henry George's theory as to state ownership of lands. The encyclical deals with the question now as well as when issued."

Henry George said: "I do not believe there is any truth in the statment. I do not think the holy office will or can condemn my doctrines."

In answer to a question as to whether the papal encyclical was not condemnatory of his theories, Mr. George said:

"The encyclical does not deal with my doctrine at all, and therefore could not condemn it. My doctrine is so palpably right that any such condemnation as that spoken of is utterly impossible."

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn looked upon the statement as absurd. "I am positive," he said, "that it is false."

It is asserted that the condemnation of Mr George's doctrine has been forwarded from Rome.

Miss Gould's Street Arabs.

New York, March 29.—Miss Helen Gould told the score of youngsters from the city streets, now quartered at Woody Crest, one of the Gould properties in Tarrytown, of the resurrection, last Sunday. Miss Gould personally conducted Easter Sunday School services, and had as her assistants Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Howard Gould and the Misses Turner. The Misses Turner are daughters of the Rev. William E. Turner, who was the pastor of Jay Gould when the great financier was a young man at Roxbury. Woody Crest is near the picturesque borders of Tarrytown, and lies far back from the broad, white highway leading to Irvington. Here it was that the maimed and needy urchins Miss Gould cares for were brought shortly after 3 o'clock to-day. To the children of the street it seemed all like fairy land. Easter lilies and orchids were banked in all the windows, cut flowers were on every side and the air was heavy with their perfume. The songs of Easter were chorused, and then Miss Gould made a short talk. It was not a lecture or a sermon, just the old and simple story of the resurrection, with Scripture lessons, but to most of the children it was a new story and one of the deepest interest.

Hopeful Outlook for Nicaraguan Canal.

Washington, March 29.—The senate committee on foreign relations has under consideration a bill looking to a re-organization of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and the friends of the enterprise in the senate are very hopeful of securing a favorable report at an early day. The sub-committee to consider the details of the question and prepare a bill are understood to have submitted a report to the full committee to-day recommending the adoption of Senator Morgan's bill with some amendments. This bill provides for the reorganization of the canal company with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares at $100 each, for the insurance of bonds, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the national treasury and for the cancellation of the stock of the old company and prescribes the method of procedure under the reorganization act. It is not supposed that the bill will go through the committee without opposition. However, it is thought that there will be a majority for the bill in the committee, and there is little doubt that the bill will go on the calendar with a favorable report. The friends of the bill assert that the scheme for building a canal across the isthmus under the auspices of the United States has made material progress in public estimation within the past few years, and attention is called to the fact by a member of the committee that the President had changed from the attitude of hostility, which he occupied nine years ago, to one of open advocacy, and that the legislatures of various states and the chambers of commerce of several large cities memorialized congress in the interest of the enterprise, advocating the building of the canal by the government or with its support. It is also asserted that the house committee, which originally opposed the measure, has changed in sentiment, and is now in a fair way to report a bill similar to the Morgan bill.

Behring Sea Dispute.

London, March 29.—The Behring Sea bill presented to-day to the house of commons was submitted in "dummy" form, and its first reading was merely nominal. The full text will be given on Saturday. It is learned, however, that the bill legalizes the regulations defined by the Paris tribunal as to the area of fisheries, the close season, the matter of licensing seal fishermen, the mode of killing seals and the penalties for violations of the provisions. The measure also regulates the fines to be imposed for infractions of the agreement and defines the conditions under which sealing vessels may be condemned. The bill is partially modeled after the old modus vivendi, the measure of 1893, also being modified to meet the terms of the Paris award. Sir Chas. Russell, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Sidney Charles Buxton endorse the bill.

Mr. Bayard informed a gentleman this evening that there was complete accord between the United States and Great Britain as to the method of enforcing the award of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. Any fear of difficulties, he added was groundless.

The Standard this morning has a leader concerning the negotiations in progress between Mr. Bayard and Lord Kimberley as regards the Behring Sea matter. The writer speaks highly of the friendly sympathy manifested by Mr. Bayard in performing his part of the negotiations. "The amicable spirit which he has evinced throughout," says the leader, "is an effective guarantee that any future difference will be treated in the same sensible manner. Anything serving to bring the United States and England into closer sympathy is a gain for the cause of humanity."

Gosse on the Future of Fiction.

Edmund Gosse has been soothsaying on the future of fiction. He thinks the short story will become permanent, and that the long novel has had its day. As for the various schools of story-telling, Mr. Gosse holds that the art must renew its youth by communing with its primitive elements. There is very little akin, for example, between Fielding's naturalism and Mr. Crackanthorpe's, and it would be extremely difficult to write a frolicsome short story on the model of Sterne without seeming out of date. The whole mental attitude of fiction nowadays is different from that which prevailed when the great object of the novelist was to pack his pages with incident.—Chicago Post.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

THE CARNEGIE SCANDAL.

The Position in Which the Government Found Itself.

Washington, March 29.—In reply to the criticisms made upon the failure of Secretary Herbert and the ordnance officials of the navy to recommend the cancelling of the Carnegie contracts when the armor plate frauds were discovered, the statement is authorized that such opposition was very carefully considered before the decision was reached that such a course would have been disastrous to that speedy completion of the warships under construction which was manifestly so desirable. The facts were that the country was virtually without armored vessels and two companies each having spent several million dollars in erecting plants for the manufacture of heavy plates, were under contract to deliver 250 tons of Harveyized or 300 tons of plain steel per month, until the required amount of nearly 20,000 tons were completed. Each factory was working to its maximum capacity, barely fulfilling the contract, and each had already finished one-fourth of its contract. The work was so divided that the Bethlehem company was making most of the heavy plates, but the failure of either concern would delay all the ships. The battleship Oregon was entirely dependent on the Carnegies for its armor, but plates from the same company were also necessary to carry on the work for all the battleships, as well as the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia, and the ram Katadin and remaining ships of comparatively less importance, but which were nevertheless urgently needed for the navy. To cancel the Carnegie contract would have involved the government in lawsuits of doubtful outcome, and had the contractors finally being defeated after tedious litigation, the remaining armor must have been manufactured by the Bethlehem concern, which could not have undertaken it within two years, or else some new company would have to be formed willing to invest several million dollars in a plant of sufficient capacity to do the work. Experience convinced the ordnance officials that this would consume a year or two of valuable time, conceding the possibility that any new company would undertake such an investment, which was doubtful. On the other hand Secretary Herbert was confident that the Carnegies could be made to reimburse the government for the defective armor, and was fully assured of the ability of the government, by increasing its inspection force, to guard against further frauds. Recent reports from naval inspectors, who have been doubled in numbers and are now on duty day and night, show that the product of the contractors is uniformly of higher grade than that of any that has been previously furnished for this purpose.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone.

This charming tribute to Mr. Gladstone from the lips of John Bright is told by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., in the Evangelist, and it is well worth relating just now when Mr. Gladstone has left public office:

"It was at a time when Mr. Gladstone was so unpopular in the aristocratic society of London that the mention of his name was sure to evoke a sneer, or some bitter word of depreciation, that Mr. Bright was one day in conversation with a lady of high rank (he told me her name), whom he surprised a little by asking if she had children? And being answered in the affirmative, he surprised her still more by adding very earnestly, as one who would direct her to what would be for them a precious memory: 'When you have an opportunity, take them to the House of Commons, and point out to them Mr. Gladstone; for when they grow up it will be a pleasant thing to remember that they have seen the greatest Englishman that has appeared in some centuries.' The expression was so strong, and the manner so emphatic, that as soon as I came away, I made a note of the interview, that I might preserve his exact words. But I was not quite satisfied even with that, and wished to make assurance doubly sure. And so, as he invited me to call on him again, with a friend whose name I had mentioned to him, I recalled the subject, when he corrected his former version of the story, but only in a single word, and even that doubtfully, saying: 'I am not sure that I spoke of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest Englishman that had appeared in some centuries, or only as the greatest in this century.' 'Then,' I said, 'you look upon him as the first of living statesmen.' 'Oh, dear, yes!' he answered quickly; 'there is no one to be mentioned beside him!'"

Toronto, Ontario.

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The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Game Protection Bill Thrown Out of the House.

MARCH 29.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. E. Robson.

Dr. Watt moved that whereas within the past few days a number of Chinamen have been landed at Vancouver from the steamer Empress of India, one of whom was infected with smallpox; and whereas from the facts reported it appeaps that two Chinese passengers taken on at Hong Kong, and found afterwards to be afflicted with the said disease, and were put off the said steamer at Yokohama; therefore, resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to again strongly impress upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking such steps as will secure a thorough inspection by qualified medical inspectors at the ports of departure of passengers and goods coming from Asiatic ports, so as to prevent infected persons or cargoes being received on board vessels destined for Canada; that in the opinion of this house such medical inspectors should be empowered and enjoined to require all Asiatic emigrant passengers to remain in quarantine under medical observation for a period of at least three weeks immediately prior to embarking; and also that should Asiatic cholera at any time become epidemic in China or Japan all emigrant travel from such countries be strictly prohibited until the complete cessation of such epidemic.

Mr. Sword thought the government should be asked to find out who was responsible for the state of affairs recited in the preamble of the resolution. He moved an amendment with the view of having those who were responsible prosecuted.

The amendment was lost and the resolution was carried.

When the speaker asked if he should leave the chair to allow the house to consider the game bill,

Mr. Booth moved that the speaker leave the chair this day six months.

It was pointed out that the speaker would be placed in a peculiar position if the motion was carried. The motion was varied to the effect that the bill be considered in committee this day six months.

Mr. Martin made an appeal for his bill. It was the wish of all to protect the game.

Mr. Hunter pointed out that the bill was different from what it was when introduced. The bill as it was now would allow the destruction of the deer of the province. For that reason he would vote for the motion that the bill be considered in committee this day six months.

The amendment to consider the bill six months hence was carried by 13 to 11.

The line fences and water courses bill was considered in committee and reported complete.

After a long discussion in committee on the homestead bill the committee rose without reporting.

The messages enclosing bills respecting the Homedy Hydraulic Mining company, to authorize a grant of land to the Vancouver & New Westminster Tramway company and to appoint an official scaler of logs, were considered in committee, reported to the house and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of the bill to authorize the sale of certain lands to the Bishop of New Westminster, which he explained as set forth in the bill. The bishop was willing to pay for the land. Although there was a doubt as to whether the see had a legal right to the land, there was no doubt that they had a moral right to it. The land had always been considered as a church reserve.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the bill to amend the school act. It gave the trustees power to affiliate the high schools with some university. He read the conditions under which a school could affiliate with McGill college. This gave many privileges to affiliated schools. Pupils could spend two years of their university course in one of the high schools of the province, so that they would have to spend but two years away from home. He hoped all the high schools would take advantage of this provision. There was a clause that would do away with the powder magazine at Beacon Hill. Other clauses handed the school property in the cities over to the corporation.

Hon. Mr. Heaven questioned whether the bill would be the means of removing the powder magazine from Beacon Hill. The Imperial and Dominion governments could store their powder where they wished. Of course it would be desirable to have the magazine removed. It was perfectly right to hand the school property over to the cities, but the corporations should not have the power to mortgage it.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the councils of labor, conciliation and arbitration bill. The bill would not clash with different interests, as had the previous act. It did not provide for compulsory arbitration, as in other countries that system had been found unsuccessful, while voluntary conciliation and arbitration had been successful. It would facilitate the settlement of disputes, and records of such disputes would be kept.

Mr. Semlin said the result of a previous act of a similar nature could not recommend the bill to this house. If men wished to arbitrate they would do so without reference to an act. It always had been done and always could be done. Last year's bill was an expense to the province, but no benefit was derived.

Mr. Forster said he was surprised that the bill was brought in so shortly after $4,000 had been placed in the estimates for a commission of inquiry. Where the interests of the public were involved arbitration should be compulsory.

Hon. Col. Baker regretted that the act of last year had not worked satisfactorily, but it was introduced with the intention of benefiting the working people. There would be very little expense incurred in carrying out the provisions of the present bill. The object of the vote for a commission was to obtain evidence, so that a more extensive bill could be introduced next session.

Mr. Brown would vote for the bill, although there were some provisions in it with which he did not agree.

The bill was read a second time.

The Fraser river bridge bill was finally passed.

The Methodist church bill was passed through committee and finally adopted.

The house went into committee, Mr. Hall in the chair, to consider the land act amendment bill. After a short discussion the committee rose and reported progress.

The house rose at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The house continued in committee on the land bill. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Grant presented a petition from twenty barbers of Victoria asking that they be not forced to close their places of business on Sunday morning.

The house went into committee, Mr. Stoddart in the chair, to consider the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill. There was a long discussion on the clauses authorizing guarantees for dyking works. Several amendments were introduced, one being to the effect that Dominion lands should be subject to assessment by consent of the Dominion government. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The jurors bill was considered in committee and reported complete.

The house adjourned at 11.30.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Milne—on Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled, "An act to amend the creditors' trust deeds act, 1890."

Hon. Mr. Davie: Whereas attention has been called to the disastrous results caused by the ordinary flood water from the Fraser river flowing through Nicomen slough whereby much valuable cultivated land is overflowed and many acres is washed away annually; and whereas there is reason to fear that any extraordinary flood might cause the destruction of thousands of acres of land and endanger the safety of the Canadian Pacific railway track in that vicinity; and whereas it is represented that the danger can be averted by damming up the head of the slough; Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion government be moved to take such action as may be necessary to cause the said dam to be erected at the earliest possible date.

The Art of Breathing.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday afternoon, a lecture was delivered by Mr. A. L. Hoper Dixon, A.M.S., on "The Art of Breathing as applied to physical development." Mr. Lennox Browne presided. The lecturer said his purpose was to show the relationship which existed between the correct process of respiration and the physical development of the chest. The chest might be increased in three diameters—viz., from above downwards, from before backwards, and sideways, and these might easily be observed from the exterior—(1) upper chest or collar-bone and shoulder breathing, (2) mid-chest or rib-breathing, and (3) abdominal or diaphragmatic breathing. These movements were to some extent dependent on each other. The incorrect mode of breathing consisted in filling the upper and middle portions of the lungs with air partially at the expense of the lower. The correct method was the diaphragmatic, by which the lungs were filled with air throughout, but not necessarily overcrowded. The lecturer had brought with him from Aldershot the recruits of the Medical Staff Corps, who had gone through a short course of breathing drill, and as a practical illustration he put the men through various exercises. These exercises were the means of thoroughly well airing the lungs, and therefore caused a corresponding increase of respiratory capacity. That was easily proved by means of the spirometer, when it might be seen that a man who breathed correctly would have no difficulty in outrivalling a man who hunched up his shoulders every time he inspired. In weakly subjects with poor breathing capacity and delicate lungs, they might, with judicious practice, be the means of establishing a robust condition of health. As for stammering, these exercises might be the means of effecting a permanent cure. Another advantage to be gained was the increased expansibility of the chest. The reason men were rejected for the army, so far as chest measurement was concerned, was because they neither knew how to fill their lungs with air, nor how to empty them. If a healthy recruit, who did not come up to the required chest measurement, were submitted to him, he would guarantee in a few weeks, by means of the diaphragmatic drill, that he would expand his chest to the necesary requirements. He would recommend a course of these exercises at the time the recruit underwent his gymnastic training and he considered the supervision of a medical officer essential. Lieutenant-General Feilding, Director-General of Recruiting, in the course of the discussion which followed, said that the regulations prescribed that the medical officer should judge of a recruit more by his chest expansion than by the actual minimum of his chest. He instanced one case where a recruit with small chest measurement was allowed to be specially enlisted, and then, after a course of gymnastic drill, showed a very great chest expansion. If some scheme could be put forward in the Army Medical Department by which an efficient course of breathing drill could be applied to every recruit when he first entered, it would be a great benefit to the army.—London Times.

Athletic Girls.

The young women who are students at Stanford do not propose that their brothers shall have all the advantages of an athletic training or that their sisters at Berkeley shall excel them in physical culture. They have taken to gymnastics as a part of their university training and are devoting much time and energy to the subject. Last Sunday they played a game of basket ball with the students of Castelleja Hall at Palo Alto. The game was a spirited one, and although the pupils of the preparatory school proved the victors Stanford is not disheartened and will try again. The game was before a select and invited audience. Basket ball is a new game which was brought out about five years ago in Springfield, Mass. The goals are baskets set up on poles nine feet above the ground—one at either end of the field. Sometimes it is played indoors. Usually the baskets are placed about 150 feet apart. The endeavor of each side is to get ball in the basket at the opposite goal as many times as possible during the game. Many of the combinations of football are possible. The players have certain positions on the grounds and the ball is thrown, but the players never run to get the ball, and that fact eliminates the hazard of tackling and the rough-and-tumble play of the boys' game. The rules are very strict. A foul counts one for the opposite side. A score of 3 is counted each time the ball gets into the basket. Any number can play the game, but it is usually played with from five to nine on a side. There is a good deal of team playing; there are guards before the goals forwards and other positions on the field.—San Francisco Call.

Whiskers that are prematurely grey or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

The Difficulties and Problems of the Electric Engineer.

One of Germany's greatest philosophers, now many years dead, affirmed that electricity was destined to serve the minor uses of life. Up to a recent period this observation was wonderfully just. In spite of the work of Page and others the electric motor remained for years little better than a toy. In metallurgy the deposition of thin coatings of metals was all that electricity effected; in the production of heat and light its work was nothing; and the electric telegraph was the most impressive exhibition of its power. Now all is changed. In all technical departments the work of electricity appears often on the greatest scale. In welding metals and in the arc light the larger class of heating and lighting operations are effected; in the Cowles ing operations are effected; metallurgy and and other electric furnaces, heating find their exponent, while in the transmission of energy electricity is without a rival in the magnitude of its operations and in the number of horse powers of energy conveyed to points distant from the place where the energy is generated. The effect of the new regime and of the unprecedented developments upon the public has had its effect, and electricity is believed to be almost omnipotent.

Yet the German philosopher's observations have even to-day a glimmer of truth in them, because of the limitations of electricity. None of the phases of energy has drawn for it more provoking limits. Redently experiments in the larger class of operations have been tried only to fail, because the limitations of the subject were poorly understood. By a survival of the fittest, and by gradual improvement in detail, the present appliances of west may be termed electric engineering have been produced and have found their place in the world's work.

In the transmission of energy one of these limits is found. Ordinarily a mechanical transmission system works more economically, as it does more work. Thus a cable traction plant in motion and propelling no cars works at a total waste; every car put upon the line increases its efficiency, and the efficiency keeps approaching the hundred per cent. limit as car after car is added. In the electric transmission of power, as usually conducted, the case is exactly the reverse. Every load increase in energy transmitted involves a greater waste upon the line. The only way to bring about economy is to have the resistance of the line low as compared to that of the lamps and motors absorbing the energy transmitted. Of course, this may be counteracted to some extent by the greater economy in generation of large quantities of energy at the station, but the limits to the economy of transmission proper remain. A line supplying lamps or motors in parallel with each other will work to constantly increasing disadvantage as greater draughts are made upon the line. The case is comparable to the "wire drawing" of steam, where a large engine is fed by too small a pipe. For a given steam pipe, the larger the engine supplied by it, the greater will be the waste.

Recently many attempts have been made and carried out to use the current as a heating agent. Again the question of economy appears, and for the present seems to preclude the extensive use or any except special applications of the current for heating purposes. The generating plant is usually run by steam. Coal is burned and its energy is employed to drive a steam engine which drives a dynamo. The dynamo may have an efficiency of ninety-eight per cent.; the boiler may have an efficiency almost as great; but the steam engine, subject to the second law of thermo-dynamics, at one fell swoop reduces the efficiency of the system to perhaps two or three per cent. Burning coal under a boiler and using the steam power to generate electricity, and using the current as a heat producer, is comparable to running a hot air furnace on such principles as to send nearly all the heat up the chimney.

It would seem as if the thought that a horse power of energy is required to keep a few feet of fine carbon filament white hot would be a subject almost of mortification to the electric engineer. This is the case with incandescent lighting. That it is a subject of thought with him, that he does hope for improvement in the future, is evidenced by the eagerness with which researches on the direct production of light are watched. The electric world, in a sense, is waiting for the inventor or scientist who will produce the Herts waves of frequency sufficient to affect the eye. The inefficiency of the incandescent lamp is so fully recognized that the glow-worm, firefly and cucullo are looked upon as models of efficiency in light production—examples too near perfection perhaps for man to aspire to follow—yet as examples which may show the better way to better results in the future.

The want of suitable refractory material for the incandescent lamp filament, the high capitalization required for electric generating plants, the poor economy of the steam engine as a prime motor for driving dynamos, are a sample of the difficulties which the electric engineer has to contend with. It is to be hoped that the inventor will dispose of enough of them to make electricity take the place it is fairly entitled to.

A Silver Bathtub.

The gallant Freddie Gebhard, who was married to Miss Louise Morris on Wednesday, sent her a solid silver bath tub. It is not one of those common every-day German silver affairs such as Albany legislators are wont to have in. The white metal in this gorgeous ante-nuptial gift is without alloy. The vessel is as commodious as the workmanship displayed on it is intricate and ingenious. Tall and beautifully proportioned as Miss Morris is, she will be able to disport herself to her lover's gift without fear of stubbing her pink toes at one end or abrading her scalp by sudden contact with the other.

This little piece of boudoir furniture is beautifully embossed. The exterior resembles a perfectly laid out flower garden in miniature, while the interior is delicately chased. On the bottom of the tub are embossed Miss Morris' initials in huge letters. It weighs 200 pounds avoirdupois weight. The market price for silver at present is 83 cents an ounce. In this double-decked and triple-rivetted vessel suggestive of female sybaritism there are 3,200 ounces. At 83 cents an ounce this amounts to $2,656 for the metal alone.

Silver workers in New York who are allowed to feast their eyes on the beautiful vessel before it was swathed in tinted cotton and soft tissue paper, preparatory to being sent to Miss Morris, say that it could not possibly be made for less than $2,500. This brings the cost of the gift up to $5,156.

The Great Jagersfontein Diamond.

I learn from London that the Emperor of Germany is eager to purchase the big diamond found at the Jagersfontein mine in July last. This monster gem turns the scale at 971 karats, and there seems good reason for believing that it is the very biggest in the world. Some of the Oriental potentates have very large diamonds, the weight and size of which they are not anxious to disclose to Europeans, and it is thought that there are several in existence approaching nearly in size the Jagersfontein gem. The latter is of fairly good color and shape, and has been christened the Jagersfontein "Excelsior."

The Jagerafontein mine, which is situated about fifty miles from Kimberly and within the territory of the Orange Free State Republic, is owned by a company, many of the shareholders of which reside in England and few of them on the spot. For some time they have sold the yield of diamonds by public tender in advance. The contractors for the purchase of the diamonds in July were Messrs. Wernhelm & Beit, and their contract expired on the very day this famous stone was found. Had it been handed to the manager only a few hours later it would have fallen into other hands.

The "Excelsior" was found by a native Basuto laborer named Jonas, and he could easily have secreted it, as has been done in thousands of cases, no doubt, because it happened that he was working at the time at a place where no diamonds were expected to be found. However, he promptly placed it in the hands of the manager, who did not for a considerable time realize its enormous value. The natives at the mine, as an encouragement to zeal and honesty are allowed a small commission upon the diamonds they find, and Jonas' share was about £80. This sum to an African native is quite a small fortune, and as the bonus was supplemented by the gift of a horse, saddle and bridle, the Basuto left for his home a proud man.

On the spot the diamond was valued by the official government inspector at £25,000, but when it reached Kimberly a bid of £250,000 was made for it. The offer was declined, and the "Excelsior" was shipped to Europe. It was a curious sight to see the parcel guarded to the Cape Town docks by a squad of cavalry and a detachment of police. It reached England safely, and immediately the value went up until now the owners decline to part with it for less that £1,000,000. It has been lodged in the Bank of England for security, and at the present time negotiations are proceeding for the purchase on behalf of the German Emperor, who is having a new crown constructed, and has an idea apparently that this particular gem will add lustre to the diadem. He is not, however, the only bidder in the market, and it is quite uncertain yet what will be the gem's ultimate destination.—Jeweler's Circular.

A Dainty Hand.

It is not many years since the business of the manicure came into prominence. Indeed, the whole business was brought over here by a person, himself a pedicure, if we mistake not, a score or so of years ago, and it was taken up with great ardor at once by almost all who had pretty hands, and almost all who wished to have them; and you could everywhere find young girls pasting and filing and polishing and sharpening their nails, and bringing them to a point only less sharp than that of a Chinaman's nails; and it was understood that a nail must shine like glass and be pointed like a claw, or it was not the proper thing at all.

But the fancy, like all caprices, has now undergone some change; it served its use by teaching people who had been careless of that decoration which nature has given the hand, more beautiful than any jewel, and who never thought of it further than to keep it clean, to give it the attention which it ought to have, while stopping short of what might be called a cult. The woman who attracts and seeks to attract attention by her dress, her color, her manners, still has her nails shine like fresh crystals and brought to an acute point. But the woman of good form has now forsaken that acute polut; her nail is cut exactly to the round of her finger, matching the half moon below and just betraying the tip. It is filed simply to smoothness, and rubbed only to remove roughness and marks. A weekly polish with the rosedated and rose-scented salve, washed away with the warm water before finishing, answers all the needs of the nail thus kept, while before the polishing the nail has been thoroughly cleansed, so that no loose skin or hard particle adheres to the sides or base, in order that no hangnail can be formed to work or to tear down to the quick flesh. Every woman who wishes this done can do it herself, and, except the salve, she usually has at home all that is needed; and if she has not she can supply herself with a little box of manicure instruments from any druggist; and if she wishes to be back in grace and labor she can call her maid to the work, and be as well satisfied as if she had a practitioner and paid her dollar. If she prefers professional services she can find them at the Turkish or Russian bath, or at the hair-dresser's, while often the hairdresser who comes to make her ready for the dance is able to attend to her fingers, too.

When the nails have been once or twice dressed by a manicure who has studied the possibilities of the hand, the best way to hide its defects and bring out its excellencies, the shape in which the nails will look the best and lend most charm to the hand, dressing it softly with her own deft fingers, whose touch is a delight, it will be an easy matter to keep them afterwards in proper guise. This care of the nails is not an affectation or a vanity; it is something that is due to a part of the person which, when it is perfect, is as satin-soft as a Mermet rose-leaf, and as shining, as lucid, as a piece of pale pink coral from Neapolitan waters, with lights upon it and depths within it that make it lovelier than the jewels that often adorn the finger, and that shows nature's pleasure in always ending off and finishing everything with a sort of marked approbation.

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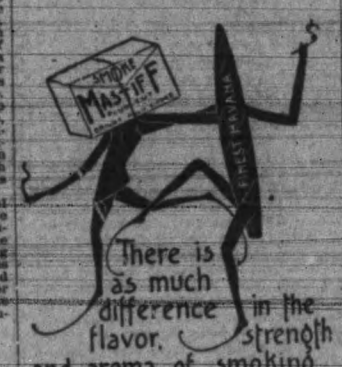

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ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

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7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding Up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

Notice is hereby give that a petition for the winding up of the above named company by the Supreme Court of British Columbia was on the 24th day of March, 1894, presented to the said Court by Turner, Beeton & Co., of the City of Victoria, creditors of the said company, and by an order of Mr. Justice Walkem, dated the same day, William Monteith was appointed provisional liquidator of the said company until the hearing of the said petition; and the said petition is directed to be heard before a judge of this Court on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1894, at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, at 11 a.m., and at the same time and place as application will be made for the appointment of a liquidator of the said company; and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Acts, or the appointment of a liquidator, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

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Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE from water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($300) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

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Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 30 days.
Cures LOST MANHOOD
BEFORE AFTER
Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility, Nervousness, and Developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private en

Premature ness means impotency in the 2nd stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and nervousness. It can be stopped in 30 days by use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages (in plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

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SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-17

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 129

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DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

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B. VAN VOLKENBURGH. BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

B. C. Pioneer Society.

NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order. ALLAN GRAHAM, President. Victoria March 15, 1894.

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT

Interspersed with Stereopticon Views of England and Scotland, will be given under the auspices of L. O. L. 1426, in the Temperance Hall, Pandora Street, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 30th,

Mrs. Rowlands and other local talent will take part.

Admission, 50 cents. At 8 p. m. mar29-2t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A man with some capital to purchase half interest in a valuable property, rolling stock, and the business carried on on the premises. Must devote his time to the business; none other wanted. Address, P. O. box 234, Victoria. m29-1w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "Y," Times office. mar26-tf

WANTED—For the summer months. Accommodation near the water for two ladies and a child. Apply box 501, city. mar28-3

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

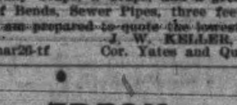
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

fe13 s,m,t&w 1y].

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.

R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.



Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices. J. W. KELLER, Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts. mar26-tf

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Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH, 9 Park Road, Victoria.

Catalogues mailed free.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on

Monday, April 2nd,

At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 6 Trounce Avenue.

HERE AND THERE.

The great electrical manufacturing concern at Berlin has introduced a new insulating material which is intended to replace rubber and vulcanized fibre. It can, it is claimed, be turned, filed and drilled more easily than hard rubber; fine screw threads can be cut on it, and it can be polished. It does not attack metals, and can be used in place of marble and slate for switchboards. It resists a temperature of 450 degrees F., and is unattacked by hydrochloric or dilute sulphuric acid.

* * *

Recent experiments made in France show that a vibrating steel disk attracts a light mica disk placed near it with a great force. This effect is due to the action of the vibrating disk on the air around it, and is about 250 times as powerful at a distance of two millimeters (1 1-2 inches) as it is at 10 millimeters. To produce the same result electrically would require a difference of electrification of 600 volts.

The total tonnage of warships launched during the year 1893 by the most active naval powers was as follows: France, 52,188; United States, 40,050; Great Britain, 28,290; Russia, 17,320.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier to any part of the city per week.................25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.................$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

THAT TARIFF INQUIRY.

In his speech in the debate on the speech from the throne Mr. Laurier very keenly ridiculed the methods of tariff investigation adopted by the government during recess. The remarks then made by the Liberal leader make quite a fitting preface to the ridiculous showing made in Mr. Foster's budget speech of the results of the investigation. A portion of the speech is worth reproducing as a sample of Mr. Laurier's keen though not bitter sarcasm:

"The minister knows as well as I do that he was not having these business interviews conducted as he would have conducted his own business, that it was the business of the country he was carrying out, that the information he obtained he was to pass judgment upon, and that the country in turn had to pass judgment upon his actions. He tells us that they were not made public because he wished to evade lectures upon protection and free trade. He may believe this, but we must take it with a grain of salt. I do not question the reason Mr. Foster gave when he said that he had an aversion to a speech upon free trade and protection, but I may say that he did not know his own mind as well as his own followers. He did not know his own mind as well as did he reporter of the Montreal Gazette, who gave some account, as far as he could give any, of what had taken place at these meetings. After the first of these meetings had taken place in the city of Montreal on the 24th of April last year, the reporter of the Gazette, who was at the door, but who could not get into the meeting, tells us that there were present the boot and shoe men, wall paper manufacturers, the leather manufacturers and the wine and liquor men. The reporter did not know what was being done at the meeting, but he could see those who were attending it. The reporter also gives a pretty good idea of what was done at the meeting in the heading which was placed over the article. The heading reads, 'Feeling Their Pulse.' The minister was there feeling their pulses and to ascertain whether they would or would not submit to a reduction of the tariff. But we know what took place. These manufacturers were willing to make sacrifices as long as their own pet industries were not interfered with. As long as the minister of finance kept feeding their babies they did not care what became of the others. Like Artemus Ward, who at the time of the war of the Union was willing to make some sacrifices, he was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations. So there may be some truth in this as regards these meetings. The minister came to meet the farmers at last. The policy was then changed. When the meetings with the manufacturers took place secrecy was the motto of the day; now publicity was made the motto of the day. Some inquisitive parties were anxious to find out what was going on at the meetings with the manufacturers, but they might as soon go to Egypt and interview the sphynx buried in the sands there. But the farmers' meetings were now as open and as free as the air. The members of the press were not only admitted, but they were invited. The farmers came there to expose their grievances, but instead of being allowed to do so they were met by he ministers of agriculture and finance and the two controllers, who with the aid of a blue book explained to their own satisfaction (I don't mean the farmers, but the ministers and controllers) that they had no grievances. The two controllers took Ontario and the minister of agriculture took the Northwest Territories. I am bound to say that the finance minister took the Dominion as his portion. Well, the controller of inland revenue and the controller of customs were pleased with the prosperity they met. As to the minister of agriculture, when he was in the Northwest he was bound to admit that the farmers were not in prosperity (hear, hear), but he said it was the farmers' own fault if they were taxed upon agricultural implements and binder twine. They should go into mixed farming; that would relieve them from the slough in which they were. I must say that I was proud of my profession when I saw a lawyer, who happened to be minister of agriculture, point out to the farmers of the Northwest that the remedy was within their own hands. The farmers would never have thought of this had it not been for the lawyer, who was at the moment minister of agriculture, pointing it out to them. I am surprised that the minister should not have followed up the idea of his predecessor, the gentleman who now sits for the city of London, and told the farmers not only to go into mixed farming, but also into the growing of two-rowed barley as well. (Cheers.) As for the minister of finance, he went from the east to the centre, and from the centre to the west; and wherever he went he showed the farmers that they had no grievance. The minister lectured them on the duty and advantages of supporting protection, and he also preached them a sermon on the necessity of paying their own taxes. He said that it was the duty of all good Christians, especially farmers, to pay taxes."

THE USUAL EXPEDIENT.

There is something of a mystery connected with the recent budget speech at Ottawa. The Toronto Empire, the Montreal Gazette and some minor organs have been offering some very severe reflections on the Liberals on the ground that they prevented Mr. Foster from delivering this speech and making his tariff announcement on Wednesday of last week, when he was ready to do so. Those organs allege that the Liberals have been urging the necessity of an early announcement of the tariff changes and then deliberately caused a delay of nearly a week. Now on turing to the report of the house of commons proceedings on Wednesday of last week we find the following:

"At 6 o'clock Sir John Thompson arose and said that the house having come to an agreement to adjourn from Wednesday until Tuesday next, and it being the desire of a large number of members to take night trains for the east and west, he thought it would be improper to begin anything like budget business this evening, more especially as the finance minister would not have his comments open to reply, as they certainly would not be if he poke for four or five hours. His colleagues were perfectly ready if it was the wish of the house to go on this evening. He proposed that the debate and the house should be adjourned. Before moving the adjournment, however, he aked to have it agreed that the debate on the budget, which he supposed would begin on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, be continued from day to day until it reached the committee stage.

It was so agreed, and the house adjourned until Tuseday.

If this does not mean that Sir John Thompson caused the postponement we shall confess or inability to understand plain language. When did Sir John turn Liberal, that his action should be credited to the Liberal side? There is the mystery. To all appearance the solution is to be found in the fact that the government organs have been trying to make a point against the Liberals by sacrificing the truth. That is an offence they commit only too often.

ALL FOR THE C. P. R.

The influence of the Canadian Pacific is felt at Ottawa in a new direction. Two changes at least have been made in the tariff plainly for the purpose of furthering the company's carrying trade. The duty on uncleaned rice is increased from 17 1-2 per cent. to half a cent. per pound, which means anywhere from 55 to 66 per cent. ad valorem, and while this enormous increase is made in the duty on the raw material there is a reduction of a quarter cent per pound in the cleaned rice. This change is in direct violation of the rule professedly followed by the government of lessening the cost of raw material. It is bad from a protectionist and from a free trade point of view, for it will not cheapen the cost of rice and it will handicap the Canadian rice mills. Why was it made? Plainly to throw the rice carrying trade into the hands of the C. P. R. steamship line. The imposition of a duty of ten per cent. on tea imported from Great Britain is for the same purpose. Hitherto tea purchased in the old country markets has been free, like that brought direct from China and Japan. Now it is to be taxed, so that all the tea may, if possible, be driven to the C. P. R route. Yet the men who do this are continually prating about the wisdom of encouraging trade with the mother country. What do the people of Victoria think of these two moves made in the interests of the great corporation that persistently flouts them?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the province of Prince Edward Island there is a small port named Souris, frequented by fishing and trading schooners. A considerable trade is done between this port and the rest of the world, but no person who knows anything about the two places—as the editor of the Colonist does—would say that Souris is a more important port than Victoria, British Columbia. Souris is a county village; Victoria is the political and commercial capital of a province. Yet in the estmates of expenditure we see an appropriation of $108,000 has been made to reconstruct a breakwater at Souris, while the sum set down for any similar purpose in Victoria is not worth mentioning. A curious fact, from which a lesson may be drawn, is that Prince Edward Island has been just about as solidly Liberal as British Columbia has been solidly Tory.

Sam Jones's Girl.

I used to waltz around with the girls when I was thinking of getting married, but I slipped away from the ball-room girls and took the train 350 miles out into the country, and then I drove four miles until I found a rosy cheeked, prayer meeting girl, that I wouldn't exchange for all the society girls in the country.—Sam Jones.

Sam seems to have been a bad old male flirt, according to his own story. But it is probable he has forgotten a good deal. The probability is that he met that rosy checked girl at a picnic; that he followed her to church the following Sunday; that while the preacher discussed original sin and eternal vengeance, Sam only saw a pair of laughing blue eyes and heard the far-off echoes of a silvery laugh, and worshiped only an angel in pink and white. Sam never left a willowy waltzer to hunt a prayer meeting girl with deliberate marry in his heart; not much. He got caught on the fly.—Hamilton Herald.

PURIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor:—The letter which was published in last night's Times, headed "Japanese Suspects," being a yarn from beginning to end, is of itself not worth noticing, but as it might mislead a number of people, I think it right to place the matter correctly before the public. The facts are simply those:—On Monday afternoon 115 Chinese and Japanese immigrants arrived at this port; the Japanese were the first to land, and were conveyed to Ross Bay station, when each received a bath during the night, the whole proceeding being of the most orderly and decorous description. A Japanese interprter was taken from town who got all the instructions, and communicated the same to the Japanese in their own language. The following was the procedure: (1) No person whatever was allowed outside the bathroom in a state of nudity. (2) The women were allowed to bathe themselves, each wrapping herself in blankets, they were then carried by an attendant to their own private room. (3) The clothing and baggage, etc., were then fumigated. During the forenoon, before leaving for the city, the Japanese thanked the attendants for the considerate and kindly manner in which they had been treated. I have not seen the interpreter since, but no doubt he can be found, and I dare say he will testify to the accuracy of this statement. The Chinese immigrants were treated in a similar manner on the following day. I came to town with the last lot near midnight, and after they had been distributed at various places, one of the Chinese merchants specially thanked me for the kindly treatment his countrymen had received at our hands. I may also take this opportunity of assuring the public that there is no foundation for the rumors around town about smallpox being in the city. These immigrants were not suspects; on the contrary they were clean, orderly and respectful, the measures taken were simply precautionary, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Japan.

ALEX. MURRAY.

Mr. Gladstone's Five Resignations.

The Times fell into a curious error on Saturday morning. Its leading article began with the words:—"To-day, for the fourth and last time, Mr. Gladstone will resign into the Queen's hands the high office of prime minister." Setting aside the word "last," which no man can use with certainty, the fact is that Mr. Gladstone has placed his resignation as prime minister in the Queen's hands no fewer than five times. This first time was on March 13, 1873, after the defeat of the Irish University bill. The Queen summoned Mr. Disraeli, who declined the attempt to form a ministry, and Mr. Gladstone therefore remained in office. But of course he resigned, or the Queen could not have offered his post to another. The second time was on February 17, 1874, when the general election showed a hostile majority of 51. The third time was June 12, 1885, after the defeat of the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. The fourth was in July 20, 1886, after the general election had raised the majority against the Home Rule bill from 30 to 92. And the fifth time was on March 3, 1894. When one remembers that 1874 is 20 years ago—that Mr. Gladstone's political life was at its thirtieth year in 1861—and reads the declarations he made at those times, it is difficult to believe that he was just resigned again in 1894, in the fiftieth year of office. In 1861 he wrote as Mr. George Russell's "Life" recalls to us: "Events are not wholly unwelcome which remind me that my own public life is now in its thirtieth year, and ought not to last many years longer." In 1867 he told Lord Russell that he neither expected nor desired that his political life would be very long. Bishop Wilberforce put on record in May, 1873, "Gladstone, much talking how little good any Premier done after sixty;" and in March, 1874, Mr. Gladstone wrote to Lord Granville that he "could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service. If Lord Granville had been gifted with prophecy, and had replied that Mr. Gladstone in 1874 had three times as long a period of leadership of his party before him as he had behind him, he would have found it difficult to convince people of his sanity. Yet so it proved to be. This fact alone, in spite of the overwhelming probability of the truth of the assertion, should have caused the Times to hesitate before speaking of anything in the life of such a man as the very "last."—Daily Chronicle.

Mexico's Lost City.

The finding of a ruined and deserted city recently among the wilds of Durango Mountains by Malvern W. Cresworth, an English mining man, has had the effect of renewing the interest in the lost city long known to exist somewhere in northern central Mexico, says a City of Mexico dispatch. The claim made that Mr. Cresworth is the first man to see the city is perhaps erroneous, as it is pretty well known to have been discovered by Jose Barresa, a Mexican, over half a century ago, while the Indians of the Sierra Madres have long referred to such a city in their traditions. On the strength of Barresa's statements three different parties have been outfitted in late years from San Dimas, a mining camp on the west side of the range, in the effort to locate the deserted city and secure the treasure which the Mexican said it contained.

The story of Berresa, who was alive up to a few years ago, is that, when a young man twenty-five years of age, he was imprisoned in the carcel in the city of Durango on the charge of cattle stealing. Whether guilty or not he declined to say, but, at any rate he succeeded in making his escape from jail and fled to the mountain wilds of the north in the effort to reach his home at San Dimas. The Sierra Madres in the State of Durango are among the wildest mountains in the world and are almost impassable. The fugative soon became lost, and for many days wandered in almost demented condition over the rugged fastnesses. One day, in coming out of the precipitous bluff looking down into a deep valley, he saw far below him what appeared to be a populous city. After great difficulty he succeeded in descending the precipitous wall which hemmed in the settlement from the outside world, but found, to his amazement, not an inhabitant in sight. Exploring the city, he found the houses deserted, and the courts of the dwellings grown up with rank weeds and tropical plants. Exploring further, he found signs which told him that the city had been deserted or its people swept suddenly out of existence while pursuing the ordinary vocations of life. The place could easily be recognized as an old Spanish mining town by the works which remained, and, going into the old mills and arrasaras, he found large stores of silver ore left while in the process of being worked.

The discoverer took samples of the ore, and after many more days of wandering, finally found his way to San Dimas, where he had the samples assayed. They proved to be very rich in silver, and some gold, and the story told by the Mexican created large interest. A party, with Barresa as its guide, soon set out to locate the place and sack it of its riches. But as the mountains were without trails and the country in general one of the roughest in the world, he was unable to again find the place, the trail to which was at best very obscure and intricate. Two other attempts to find the hidden city under the direction of the Mexican were made in later years, but were no more successful than the first. As there was every reason to believe the story, many of the associates of Barresa, who lived to be over 90 years old, at verious times have essayed to rediscover the ancient city and its workings. Many of these have come to grief and have never been heard of since trying to unravel the mysteries of the Sierras.

Richard E. Chism, of the city of Mexico, a well known mining man, and at present editor of the Mexican Miner, was personally acquainted with Barresa when he was an old man, and says there can be little doubt that the late find made is but an accidental discovery of what has been searched for through many years. Mr. Chism is entirely familiar with the country in a general way, and says the Spaniards 300 years ago had many large mines worked by native slaves in the region. If the fresh efforts which will be shortly made to locate the city succeed in their purpose, he thinks some of the richest silver mines in the republic will probably be reopened to the light and to work.

The Torch-Fish.

One of the most noteworthy and striking facts of animal life is its adaptation to the conditions of its environment. Study any animals or group of animals and it will be seen that its leading physical characteristics are in exact adaptation to its habits and conditions. A very interesting illustration is afforded by the torch-fish (Linophryne Lucifer). The torch-fish is a deep sea fish carrying on his nose an organ which he can illuminate with a phosphorescent light or extinguish at pleasure. L. Lucifer does not use his lantern to guide him on his pathless course in the dark depths of the ocean, or to enable him to look around him; but when meal time comes he lights up to attract smaller fishes, which, mistaking the lantern for a phosphorescent insect, dart straight for it, only to find their way into the capacious jaws of L. Lucifer. The mode in which the lantern is lighted and extinguished is not yet clearly understood.—Schorer's Familienblatt, Berlin.

The Fair Sex Rules.

Kentucky may have the reputation of being the greatest liquor state in the union, but there is one town in the state where a man can't buy a drop of whiskey or beer for any consideration. It is the town of Auburn, which has a population of about 1,000, and is located on the Memphis branch of the Louisville & Nashville road, about thirty miles below Bowling Green. The village has not had an open saloon for fifteen years. Four elections in that time have turned upon the question of licensing the state sale of strong drink, but at no election has the affirmative vote reached fifty. Singular to state, this is not because there are no drinking men in Auburn, because the place is said to contain as many as the average Kentucky town, but the strong stand taken for temperance is said to be due to the influence and strong organization of the women. The men have not yet had the temerity to brook the wrath and indignation of this class of citizens by coming out in favor of a license system.

Character in Handshakes.

Almost every one has an individual and original method of shaking hands, unless they are followers of fashion and have adopted the pump-handle shake, which was originated by the Prince of Wales when that royal personage was suffering from a boil under his arm, which necessitated the awkward movement.

There is the rough but kindly disposed individual who takes your poor paddy with a grip of iron, and in the desire to show goodwill and friendship almost wrenches the fingers off and leaves the marks of sundry ring indentations on the crushed digits. This painful mode, though trying to the last degree, is preferable to that mean, supercilious and patronizing method employed by individuals who are of the "holier-than-thou" order.

This shake, or rather contact, only consists in offering the very tips of the fingers, accompanied by an air of condescension that makes you long to forget your breeding and pull your hand away. There is no heart in such greeting; it means selfishness; it proclaims personal vanity, and it is quite as repellant as the frosty nod that some people consider a bow.

The cold and clammy handshake is one that once met with leaves the impression that a snake has reposed for a moment in your palm. The fingers, lifeless as those of a marble image, writhes into your clasp and a chilly sensation in the region of your spine warns you that the human monster has laid his claws on you. It is never well to trust that hand-shaker.

An honest, pleasant grasp, a holding of hands for a brief space of time—a sense of warmth, sympathy and good-fellowship, is what the genuine handclasp ought to induce, but how many of this sort do you meet in the great world so full of artificiality and caprice.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Irving's son, H. B. Irving, has been making a success in London in the part of Richard Sheridan. It is said that while young and inexperienced, there is a piquant charm in all he does. He is a rather handsome boy.—New York Tribune.

The Emperor William loves yachting and his bit of holiday time in England. He says that the Cowes week is one he enjoys most heartily in all the year. "For this one week I lay all my cares of State aside, and manage merely to think of the pleasure of the hour—the truest holiday in every sense of the word."—New York Tribune.

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BLOOD
OUR...
Beef, Iron and Wine.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The Y. M. I. will meet every Monday night in future.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—A committee meeting of the Victoria Canoe club is called for Tuesday evening at 30 Broad street.

Notice is given in the Gazette that the "act to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance," has been postponed till the 1st of April, 1895.

—We will surprise you with the range of baby carriages just to hand; somthing to suit, in style, durability and price. Weiler Bros.

—You know we cannot afford to see you lose the opportunity to get something real good and real cheap, so we ask you to drop in and see the bargains at Weiler Bros.

—The corporation of Chilliwack has been created a new district for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Samuel Mellar, J. P., has been appointed registrar.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

The Gazette announces that the Hon. F. G. Vernon will act as president of the executive council during the absence of Hon. C. E. Pooley, who has gone to England, and will be absent for at least two or three months.

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

—The house of A. Geodtle of Sooke was robbed a few evenings ago and the owner held by the masked robber at the point of a revolver while the work was done. A watch, some blankets, articles of wearing apparel and other things were stolen. The provincial police are looking into the matter.

—Ald. D. R. Harris has a motion on the bulletin board at the city hall of a motion providing that pending negotiations the corporation be not responsible for the cost or expenses of patients admitted to Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital without a written order from an authorized agent of the corporation.

—Geo. Kenny, the Omineca miner, returned last evening from a visit to his old home in Montreal. It was just 32 years since he left home for British Columbia and during all those years he followed the various vicissitudes of a miner's life, this being the first time he had visited home since starting on his first trip west.

—Other makes of dress goods may have many excellencies, but in the texture, the finish, the possibility of lovely contours in the completed costume, Priestley's noted dress fabrics surpass every other manufacture. This is the verdict in England. It is fast becoming the verdict in the States. Our Canadian ladies, when once they begin to wear Priestley's dress fabrics, will wear no other.

—Commandant H. H. Booth, son of General Booth and leader of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, will favor Victoria with another visit, Friday, April 13th. He will be accompanied by Brigadier Holland from Toronto, and the new district officer for British Columbia. Ensign Hilts, who has had charge of this district for the past months, says farewell on April 8th, and will go east. The special meeting led by the Commandant will be held in the barracks, cor. Fort and Broad streets. All are invited and a wonderful time is expected.

—A letter was received by G. Kenny this morning from the Upper Skeena giving particulars of a drowning accident that occurred about December 14th. B. W. Bingley, a Missourian, who was interested in the Bones Gulch Mining Company, was making his way from Lorne creek to the Forks for provisions and undoubtedly slipped through the ice as nothing has been heard of him since, although Rev. Tomlinson sent out several search parties, and the ice was found to be treacherous. On November 28th, Rev. Tomlinson's house at Meanskinisht, was burned down and everything in it destroyed. A couple of miners wintered on Lorne creek but on account of the snow did very little work.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—All goods in south window at half price. J. Johnson & Co., bookstore.

—Skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, at Weiler Bros.

—It is hoped that the Liberals will assemble in good number to-night at the Philharmonic Hall to aid in framing the by-laws and constitution of the association.

—This evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, a very interesting concert and social entertainment will be given under the auspices of Sullivan lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. An excellent time is promised all attending.

—Mrs. M. K. Marvin has made arrangements with the James Bay Athletic Association, whereby she will use the gymnasium at the club house three mornings every week for her classes in calisthenics and physical culture.

—Ald. D. R. Harris has a notice on the city hall bulletin board of a resolution authorizing the payment of $500 for the best design of a permanent way across James Bay where the present wooden bridge stands. The matter is brought up by the erection of the government buildings, and the intention to beautify the grounds.

—The performance of Fra Diavolo on Saturday night will be given with every attention to detail and Mr. Carleton himself considers it the most artistic production in the repertorie. As the company does not leave until Sunday morning nothing will be slighted and a most enjoyable performance may be expected. The introduction of the grand sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor, brings the curtain down amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Carleton is so pleased with the reception of the company in Victoria, that he has consented (contrary to his usual custom) to sing at the matinee performance of the Chimes of Normandy during the third act, Molly's charming ballad "Rose Marie."

—Emily Peterson, the half breed girl who was pulled out of the bay on Monday last, received preliminary hearing before Magistrate Macrae for attempted suicide, which under the code is an indictable offense. At the request of the court George E. Powell appeared for the defense and after a lengthy hearing the girl was dismissed. It was shown that she had drunk half a bottle of whiskey and part of a bottle of beer, that there were a number of men on the wharf and it was impossible to have succeeded in drowning herself, and that there had been some jest among her companions about her jumping into the bay. Magistrate Macrae strongly advised her to drink no more liquor in future.

—On Thursday, the 29th inst., James St. Leger Maitland-Dougall, son of the late Rear Admiral Maitland-Dougall of Scotscraig, Scotland, was joined in holy matrimony in St. Peter's church, Quamichan, to Miss Winnifred McKinstry Watson, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Watson of Cowichan district, late of Weirfield House, Pemayque, Yorkshire. The bridegroom was supported by W. D. Ogilby, an old school friend; the bride was supported by her father and followed by the bridesmaids Miss E. M. Watson, Miss Marjorie Watson and Miss E. Maitland-Dougall. The marriage service was read by Rev. J. A. Leaky, the rector. The bride wore a dress of white corded silk and a veil of silver gauze and looked the picture of health and beauty. The bridesmaids were artistically dressed in dove colored cloth and ruby velvet, making a picturesque following. A limited number sat down at the wedding supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Watson.

—An audience that filled the Victoria theatre last evening heard the opening performance of the season of the W. T. Carleton Opera Company. Dorothy was presented and in a way that thoroughly pleased everybody in the theatre. If there is the slightest complaint it is at the piece itself. It is true London raved over it for 1000 nights but there are many comic operas which are more popular here. The performance last night showed the most careful training in every number and chorus. Carleton and Taylor are two excellent singers. They were in good voice last evening and had to acknowledge several recalls. Miss Marie Bell is a most interesting little personage. She is a sweet singer and a good actress. Miss Alice Vincent is as beautiful as ever and a better singer than when last here. Tom Richetts, the comedian, is a marvel in facial expression and eccentric manners generally. Miss Wisdom was very good in the little she had to do. Mr. Imans sang "Welcome to Chanticleer Hall" very well. Mr. Carleton's rendition of "Queen of My Heart" was excellent as was the quartette at the close of the first act by Messrs. Carleton and Taylor and Misses Vincent and Bell. The chorus is a good one.

To-night "Nanon" will be presented. The waltz song is one of the best things Mr. Carleton does.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Marvin vs. The Victoria Theatre Company and Joseph Boscowitz yesterday afternoon a motion was made to Mr. Justice Walkem by Mr. E. V. Bodwell on behalf of the plaintiff for a declaration by the court that a certain mortgage held by the defendant, Boscowitz, is ultra vires of the powers of the company and also for an order restraining the sale of the theatre property by the defendant. The mortgage in question, made in 1888, is for $30,000 given by the company in favor of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir and assigned to Boscowitz in 1891. Hon. Theodore Davie appeared for the defendants. His lordship made an order staying the sale provided the defendants pay into court by the 1st of April the sum of $13,000 to abide the event of the action, he holding that the mortgage was valid to that extent at least. All further questions were reserved for further argument.

Before Mr. Justice Crease in the supreme court to-day the action of Burton vs. Woods is being tried. Charles P. Burton, an Indian storekeeper at Kincolith, Naas river, sues R. J. Woods of Echo Cove, manager of the Cascade Packing Company, for $500 damages for wrongful detention of goods sent to the plaintiff Burton from Victoria and which were delivered to defendant Woods to store until called for by Burton, when they were to be delivered to him on payment in one case of the price and charges for freight and in the other case on payment of freight. The plaintiff alleges that these goods were detained by the defendant until the plaintiff had paid a balance of account existing between them. The defence is that the defendant Woods retained the goods only by virtue of his lien on them for price, freight, etc. S. Perry Mills appears for the plaintiff and J. A. Aikman for the defendant.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Drake heard the following application:

Lantz et al. vs. Baker—Luxton for the defendant, applied to set aside judgment signed in default of pleading and also for further and better particulars of the plaintiff's claim. Lampman (G. E. Powell) for the plaintiff contra. Order made setting aside judgment upon defendant giving security within four days and that plaintiffs furnish particulars. Costs reserved except of summons for particulars which are costs in the cause.

In the supreme court this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem and a special jury the action brought by Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley against Lowenberg, Harris & Co., the well known real estate firm, was commenced, and on account of the prominence of all the parties and of the nature of the case much interest is taken in the proceedings. The balloting for jurymen resulted in the selection of Richard Broderick, James Mairhead, W. Bowman, J. H. Brown, Jos. Tyler, M. T. Johnstone, T. C. Nuttall and C. A. Holland with M. T. Johnstone as foreman. E. V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff and A. J. McColl, Q. C., of New Westminster, with Robert Cassidy for the defendants. The plaintiff's case, as neatly stated by Mr. Bodwell to the jury in a 20 minutes' address is as follows:

In 1889 the plaintiff advanced $5500 to Henry Hodge on the security of a mortgage given him by Hodge on a farm of 80 acres near Ladner's Landing, and being lot 174, Westminster district. The mortgage bears interest at 8 1-2 per cent. and was payable in October, 1893. Hodge when looking for his loan first went to Mr. Pooley who, at that time, had no trust moneys to advance but referred him to the defendants, to whom he afterwards made his application for the loan. Shortly after N. P. Snowden, a member of the defendants' firm, met the plaintiff and told him he (Snowden) had a first-class investment, in fact a "gilt-edged" security and such as he would give to his especial "chums" only, and that it was so good the plaintiff should not let it pass, as the land was worth $125 an acre. The relations at that time between plaintiff and Mr. Snowden were so friendly that all business precautions were laid aside, in fact they had lately returned from a hunting expedition together and the plaintiff solely on Snowden's representations, advanced the money, the defendants acting as agents for the plaintiff in the whole transaction. Hodge never paid any interest, but at the end of the first year abandoned the farm which was taken by another man who paid the first year's interest but since then nothing has been paid and the mortgage money cannot be realized by sale. In fact the property is not worth more than $30 or $40 an acre at most. The plaintiff further says that Mr. Snowden never saw the mortgagor, did not in fact know him or anything about the property and that his statements were erroneous; and that he was never furnished with a valuation and that the money advanced on the mortgage was in excess of the value of the land and was such as no prudent man, properly advised, would have made. He asks the jury to find as a fact that the defendants were his agents and thus give him damages for breach of duty, or in case they find they were not his agents then he asks for damages for misrepresentation.

Mr. Wolley was the first witness on his own behalf. He said that he was an English barrister and came to Victoria with his family just four years ago today but before then he had been through the province on hunting expeditions during the second of which he had met Mr. Snowden. He and Snowden had hunted through the Cariboo country and the Horse Fly pass. The rest of his examination in chief was substantially what Mr. Bodwell had stated to the jury. At 1 o'clock the court adjourned for luncheon and met again at 2, when Mr. McColl took the plaintiff in hand for his cross-examination. To Mr. McColl he said that he had lent money previous to the transaction complained of at interest at 8 per cent. in several instances; Snowden had dealt with him as his confidential agent in several other transactions. Coming down to the conversation immediately connected with the Hodge loan he said he was positive that Snowden used these words: "I have a gilt-edge investment for special pals." Snowden told him that he knew Hodge, and that he was a hard-working thrifty farmer. There were two speculations the day the loan was spoken about but he couldn't tell what broke up the first conversation although hard pressed by the defendant's counsel. Mr. McColl—What makes you think from your general recollection that there was more than one conversation? Mr. Wolley—I wish you would tell me; I don't know.

Gustave Hauck was then called by the plaintiff. The case will last a couple of days if not more.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SIRENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

Royal Marines.

Among the Royal Marine Artillerymen who arrived from England yesterday morning was one of the few survivors of the ill-fated Victoria, Gunner Sawyer being one out of the 13 gunners rescued out of the mess of 44. At 1 p.m. he had ended his watch and was in the mess room when the terrible collision occurred. He joined in the vain attempts to close the watertight compartments, and when the order came to "vast and go aft," rushed on deck as the ill-fated monster lurched to starboard. The following roll to port was the last and Sawyer was just able to seize an overturned picket boat as she sank. After being some 20 minutes in the water he was picked up by a cutter from H. M. S. Dreadnaught. Major Rawstorne, who is in charge of the company, served for several years on the Mediterranean station aboard H. M. S. Temeraire from which he was removed to Eastney barracks where for five years he acted as gunnery officer and instructor. From there he was commissioned on H. M. S. Alexandria, and after a few months aboard the latter vessel was selected to take charge of the garrison and works at Esquimalt.

Millinery Opening.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday opening of spring millinery. For particulars see bills. Lansdowne House, 89 Yates street.

PERSONAL.

W. S. Hampson is back from England.

J. H. Suene, of the U. S. Customs, is in the city.

A. G. McCandless left for San Francisco last evening.

T. L. Dee, of Chicago, is registered at the Victoria.

C. H. Stickles and wife, of Nanaimo, are at the New England.

Hon. Percy E. Whittall, Colborn Court, Surrey, is at the Victoria.

John Partridge was a passenger for the South on the Walla Walla.

Inspector of Schools J. Burns returned from the Malaland last evening.

Superintendent Sheppard, of the city police, is expected home next week.

Walter Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railway, Tacoma, is at the Driard.

J. Kingham is confined to St. Joseph's hospital with inflammation of the bowels.

Naval Surgeon Woods came out with the Royal Marines for service on H. M. S. Pheasant.

R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Rithet, Miss Rithet, Master Rithet and Dr. John Duncan left for California last evening.

Thos. McNeely, Ladner's; C. F. Fischer, San Francisco; G. Kenny, Montreal; and J. W. Smoer, Seattle, are at the Oriental.

Geo. Amerson, of Seattle, is in the city endeavoring to learn something definite of his brother who was a mate on the Arctic.

W. R. Hull, Calgary; Henry Doyle, jr., R. J. Doyle, San Mateo, Cal.; G. Robertson, Vancouver; and C. E. Woods, New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Brief Locals.

—There will be a special council meeting to-night. A letter from the Jubilee Hospital directors, which is as yet a secret, will be submitted to the council for consideration.

—After Magistrate Macrae fined D. F. Fee $150 for selling liquor to Indians yesterday, he advised him as Mr. Macrae to pay the fine of Johnny the Indian. It is not known whether or not he will do it.

—The Rock Bay Hotel was broken open sometime early Thursday morning and a box of cigars and a couple of bottles of whiskey stolen. The thieves gained entrance by breaking open two panes of glass. The robbery is being investigated by the police.

—Taka, a Japanese girl, was stabbed by an unknown man last night at her rooms at 193 Government street. The wound is in the right shoulder and Dr. Fraser who dressed it pronounced it serious. The knife cut through to the shoulder blade. She gave the police a description of the man and they are on the lookout for him.

—Charles Oleson and Charles Carvison, who indulged in a fight on Yates street yesterday, were fined $2.50 each by Magistrate Macrae this morning. The charge of larceny against Birdie Kazaar, who it was alleged stole a silver watch from a man named Minnie, was dismissed on account of insufficient evidence. Peter Puto, a fisherman, found drunk and in possession of a dangerous looking dirk, was convicted and fined $10.

—The vessels designated for the sealing patrol by the U. S. navy department are the Mohican, Captain C. E. Clark; the Yorktown, Capt. Folger; the Alert, Captain Morgan; the Bennington, Captain C. M. Thomas; the Ranger, Captain Longnecker; the Adams, Captain Brice; the Concord, Captain Goodrich; the Petrel, Captain Emery; the revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin, and the fish commission vessel Albatross. The patrol will include twelve serviceable vessels and, with one exception, the Rush, they will probably all be ready to assume their positions by the first of May and follow the seal herds north from the California boundary line as soon as they appear.

The Bacillus of Rheumatism.

There is a new bacteriological discovery which must interest rheumatic humanity. M. Max Schüler (Cosmos, Paris, February 10) is said to have discovered, in the joints of persons attacked with chronic arthular rheumatism, bacteria, which are always identical in like cases. These bacilli are short and thick, having at each end bright grains which aniln colors make still more evident. The discoverer has been able to cultivate these bacteria in bullion, or gelatin, or on a piece of potato. Their culture requires a temperature of at least 25 degrees, and darkness is indispensable. When shall we have anti-rheumatic vaccination?

Bankrupt Stock
...Sale...
The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing
Tuesday, April 3rd,
$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.
This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.
Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.
Watch this space for further ads.

WHOLESALE PRICES
DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.
They are THE BEST Ever Offered
You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition!
PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

How Strange It Is
That most people
Value so little
The Money that they
Spend foolishly,
And at the same time
Begrudge every cent
Which purchases
A necessity.
Listen to This
Our Prices are as Low and in most Instances Lower Than any Clothing House in The city.
Reliable Qualities,
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In thinking over
Your wants
Remember
Cameron,
The One Price Cash Clothier,
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VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - Manager

WE HAVE THEM!
Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.
Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

NOTICE.

The 72nd drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 30th of March, 1894, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

mar24-td

COUPON.
America Photographed.
PART 2.
Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 2 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.
Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part Two will be lost.
Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

AN AFGHAN REVOLUTION.

Wonderful Industrial Changes Effected in the Ameer's Dominion.

It is possible that in years to come March 12th, 1885, may be regarded as one of the most important dates in the chronicles of our Eastern Empire, studded through those chronicles already are with noteworthy landmarks. Towards the close of 1884, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava signalized his assumption of the Vice-royalty of India by inviting Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, to meet him on Indian soil, with the object of cementing the relations between the two countries. The meeting took place as arranged, at Rawul Pindi, and no doubt produced something of the desired effect. But an entirely unrehearsed incident tended, as is the nature of such things, to do far more than was intended by the stately pomp of this princely meeting, for at Rawul Pindi the Ameer saw and was greatly struck by a portable engine with a dynamo and a flash-light attached, which was in charge of a French engineer. This piece of machinery, simple and ordinary as might appear to the average European, had a much greater effect upon the Afghan ruler, who in one bright inspiration grasped the first principles of civilization as embodied in that machine. Abdur Rahman is essentially a man of action, and to progress from thought to deed is with him a short step. Then and there he proposed to the Frenchman to enter his service and to undertake the erection of workshops in Cabul. The Frenchman consented after some demur, for a sojourn among the wild races of Afghanistan, even when under the protecting aegis of the Ameer, is not to be undertaken lightly. Into his experiences we do not propose to enter. Suffice it to say, that a very few months served to make him desirous of a change, and he took an essentially French leave of his employer. In the meantime, various materials had been ordered in Europe and were delivered at Kurrachee, but there was no one to direct their subsequent movements. In this extremity, Abdur Rahman made an appeal to the Indian government for engineers to be lent to him. To this, as to former appeals, no official response was forthcoming, but leave was promised to any specified individual to cross the frontier. This permission was granted to Mr. T. Salter Pyne, an engineer, and a native of Birmingham, who had already only been prevented from accompanying the adventurous but quickly repenting Frenchman by the caution of the Viceroy. The personal risk involved in the enterprise was considerable, as is shown by Mr. Pyne's own narrative, but with true British pluck he faced the odds, and this Birmingham man speedily occupied the proud position of being the only British subject in Cabul.

Passing over those preliminaries and the details of a singularly adventurous journey, we find Mr. Pyne, who had entered the Ameer's service on March 12th, 1885, speedily in consultation with his employer. At that time, it must be understood, there was not a factory or workshop in the whole of Afghanistan; but the visit of the Ameer to Indian territory had so impressed him with the necessity for such establishments, that he resolved forthwith to have them. Without specifying anything in particular, he told Mr. Payne that he wanted to establish workshops in Cabul for the manufacture of what the country needed, and to this end placed unlimited funds and labor at the Englishman's disposal. In six months suitable buildings were erected, and then Mr. Pyne was commissioned to go to England for the purpose of obtaining machinery to place in them. Eighteen months were expended in making the necessary machinery plant, and as long again elapsed before it was delivered at Cabul, the enormous cost of transporting heavy machinery across the roads and mountains between the railway terminus at Peshawur and Cabul being enough, says Mr. Pyne, to have extinguished the enthusiasm of any ordinary man. But Abdur Rahman has put his hand to the plough and would not turn back.

The first plant set up was a set of woodworking machinery, which naturally delighted the simple Afghans. Then followed a mint, from which millions of rupees have since been issued, the coins being designed by Mr. Pyne, and the dies cut by Afghan workmen. Scarcely was this in working order before the people, ever suspicious and by no means fully satisfied with this substantial advance into the light of civilization, began to clamor for cartridges and munitions of war. But Mr. Pyne was equal to the occasion. Without skilled labor, and only by the exercise of unexampled patience and perseverance, he grappled with the difficulties of this new task. His shops have now an output of 7,000 Martini and 9,000 Snider cartridges daily, a total that will shortly be increased. Next in order came the manufacture of Martini-Henry gun barrels, a steam hammer and forge being erected for that purpose. From small arms, the step to larger ordance was a trifle to this modern magician, who seemed to have a Geni at his elbow, and he has already "built" some 50 muzzle and breech-loading field-guns, which, if not quite up to Woolwich standard, are yet of sufficiently formidable quality. A new plan for the rolling of cartridge-metal, most of which was made in the Cabul foundries, where castings of six tons weight are handled, is among the warlike features of this Eastern Essen, and shells, gunpowder, fuses and swords are also a home industry. Having satisfied the Ameer and his subjects on the score of warlike provisions, Mr. Pyne was at liberty to pay attention to more peaceful manufactures. He has built and established factories for the production of soap, candles, furniture, carriages, jewellery, and well nigh every other adjunct of civilisation. Boots are made at the rate of 150 pairs a day for the use of the army, there being capacity for a maximum output of 500 pairs daily, and brandy is distilled to the extent of 800 bottles a day. The latest scheme is the erection of workshops at Jelalabad, where it is intended that the valuable timber from the forests of Asmar shall be delivered by water, to be worked up and sent to India, thus establishing the beginning of an export trade.

The recounting of these few years' work reads very like an ingenious romance, with this exception, that few, if any, romancists would dare to weave a story on so vast a scale. In this respect truth gives one better than fiction. That one man, though an Englishman and a native of Birmingham, should be able to accomplish all that Mr. Pyne has accomplished, is a striking instance of the triumph of national "grit," and may well afford a pleasant thrill of pride to all British subjects. The simple narrative told by a hero of it, who has lately returned to England on business and goes out again in April, shows the sterling worth of the man, and is of itself a confirmation of the remarkable story. Without discounting Mr. Pyne's genius, however, it may be mentioned that he has derived exceptional advantages from the Ameer's practice of placing no limit upon his expenditure. Thus, for example, the monthly wages bill amounts to about 38,000 rupees, and Mr. Pyne estimates that he spends on an average a lakh and a-half in the erection of new plant every month. In fact, his chief difficulty so far has been with respect to fuel. The boilers are all fired with wood which is already becoming scarce. Coal and coke, both of which he has tried, are obtained from England, but the cost of transport is so excessive as to be almost prohibitive. As regards the importance of this piece of British pluck and enterprise, it is scarcely possible to overrate Mr. Pyne's influence as a civilising agent. There have occasionally been instances in the world's history of individuals who have attempted the elevation of a whole nation; but never, we venture to think, has so much been accomplished in this respect as has been effected by this one Birmingham man.

The Breckenridge Case.

Congressman William Campbell Preston Breckinridge, whose illicit relations with Madeline Pollard and the trial growing out of the same have caused a national scandal, belongs to one of the most remarkable families of the South, the members of which have distinguished themselves in various channels, particularly at the bar, in politics, and in the councils of the Presbyterian church, to which sect, as descendants of a Scotch Covenanter, who fled from persecution under the Stuarts, the individual members of the family were warmly attached.

John Breckinridge, the grandfather of the present congressman, was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates while only nineteen years of age, but was refused a seat on account of his youth, and was twice subsequently returned before he was permitted to enter upon his duties. He was elected to congress from Virginia, but did not take his seat, because the same year he removed to Kentucky. In Kentucky he successively occupied the position of attorney-general, member of the legislature and United States senator, until he resigned to go into Jefferson's cabinet as attorney-general.

While in the senate he was the unquestioned Democratic leader and chief spokesman of the administration, and prepared the measures relative to the acquisition of Louisiana, the ratification of the treaty, the enabling act authorizing the president to occupy the ceded territory and the bills connected with the occupation. He died while in office as attorney-general.

His son, Robert Jefferson, father of the congressman, was one of the most distinguished Presbyterian divines in the United States. After having practiced law for eight years he abandoned the bar for theology, and was licensed to preach in 1832, and soon after, became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Baltimore, where he remained for thirteen years. He was president of Jefferson college, Pa., and in charge of a Presbyterian church in an adjoining village from 1845 to 1847. In 1853 he was elected professor of didactic and polemic theology in the theological seminary at Danville, which position he held until his death. He was in the discussions and controversies which preceded the disruption of the Presbyterian church, the especial champion of the old-school party. He was engaged in many theological controversies, which occupied great attention at the time, and the author of an elaborate work on theology. He also distinguished himself in politics, being a Kentucky loyalist all through the war, and was presiding officer of the Baltimore convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1864.

His brother John, uncle of the present congressman, was another distinguished Presbyterian divine, who at different times held the position of chaplain of congress, secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of education, and professor of theology in Princeton seminary. He also took a prominent part in the controversies of the Presbyterian church, upholding in the discussions in Presbyteries, Synods and General Assemblies the principles of old school Presbyterianism, and published a number of polemical writings.

John C. Breckinridge, at one time vice-president of the United States and at another time candidate for president, was of the same family, being a cousin of the present congressman. His record is familiar to almost all readers. He was successively major in the Mexican war, member of the legislature, member of congress, vice-president, candidate for president and United States senator. Then, on the Confederate side during the "late unpleasantness," he was major-general and secretary of war in Jefferson Davis' cabinet. He took no part in politics after the war.

William Campbell Preston Breckinridge, the man who has disgraced a name honored by three generations of distinguished men, had himself, up to the late exposures, rather a brilliant career. He commanded a cavalry brigade in the Confederate army during the war, and distinguished himself in many engagements. He was professor of equity jurisprudence in Cumberland university, Tennessee, for some time, and has been a member of congress from Kentucky ever since 1884. He was considered one of the most brilliant orators of the florid Southern school. He has delivered many lectures for religious and charitable objects throughout the east and north, and up to the time of the Pollard exposures was considered a man of unblemished moral character and rather austere virtue, and in his Christian professions as of the strictest Calvinistic school.—Press-Times.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Silly Vow.

Mrs. Jerry Cartell, of Trimble, Tenn., has just broken a rash vow which she made over twelve months ago and which she regrets having ever made. About twelve months ago Mrs. Cartell was Miss Fannie Brambly, a beautiful young lady of eighteen years, and Jerry Cartell was her favored suitor. But, as is generally the case with young lovers, a quarrel arose between them, and in the heat of passion Miss Fannie angrily bade her lover leave her presence and vowed by high heaven she would never speak to him again. The disconsolate lover took his departure, but as he fairly worshiped the girl he ardently set about to effect a reconciliation. At last, in answer to a pitiful pleading letter, Miss Fannie relented and penned to him a loving, forgiving letter.

Overjoyed at the happy termination of affairs he hurried to the home of Miss Fannie and was received warmly and affectionately, but without a word of welcome. Taking a tablet and a pencil from a desk, she began a written conversation, as though she could not speak a word. Cartell pleaded the uselessness and foolishness of such proceedings, but in vain, as his sweetheart positively refused to utter a word to him. She is very devout, a member of the Methodist church, and was firmly impressed with the idea that if she should break her rash vow God would punish her by striking her dumb, when she would be able to speak to no one. She was constantly on her guard for fear she might forget herself and speak to her lover, thereby inviting this terrible visitation. The courtship proceeded with pencil and paper for several months, and then they were joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony. During their married life of nearly a year Mrs. Cartell never spoke to her husband until a few days ago. Last Christmas Mr. Cartell made his wife a present of a handsome and costly pair of vases. The other morning the husband was bringing in an armful of wood and struck one of the vases and knocked it to the floor, where it broke into a hundred pieces.

"Oh, Jerry, look what you have done!" cried Mrs. Cartell.

She was horribly shocked at speaking to her husband, and believed that she had been stricken dumb. To ascertain the correctness of her belief she spoke to him again, and was overjoyed to discover that her organs of speech had not been in the least impaired.

In the happiness of again hearing his wife speak to him Jerry folded her in his arms, went tears of joy, and thanked God for the breaking of the vase. Mr. and Mrs. Cartell feel as if a cloud had been lifted from their home, and there is not a happier couple to-day in Dyer county. —St. Louis Republic.

Dodo Tennant.

There is certainly no young lady in London whose impending marriage has been so frequently announced as that of Miss Margot Tennant, and she has been affianced by popular report in turn to Lord Rosebery, Arthur Balfour, Lord Houghton, Lord Rowton, and heaven knows whom besides. At length she has met her fate in the person of Mr. Asquith, the secretary of state for home affairs in the Gladstone cabinet, of which he may be described as the Benjamin, on account of his youth.

The only thing which may possibly lead to the breaking off of the match will be if the present administration is defeated and turned out of office before the wedding takes place. For it is impossible for anyone who knows Miss Tennant should believe otherwise than that she is marrying the secretary of state for the home department rather than the plain Mr. Asquith.

Rarely has any social event created such widespread interest as the announcement of her engagement, and congratulations are general and sincere. Probably no young unmarried woman has ever before won for herself so remarkable a position as Miss Tennant has won in the heart of an unusually brilliant and competitive society. The circle in which she has been a leading spirit has been a subject of speculation, envy and misunderstanding, under their ridiculous name of "Souls," for some years past, but if they have not escaped from the unfortunate and inevitable disadvantage of a clique they have at the same time quickened and stimulated a genuine if somewhat dilettante interest in things of mind as opposed to the ordinary frivolous interests of the hour, and for this they will be and deserve to be remembered.

Miss Margaret Tennant has been much discussed of late. She is supposed to be the heroine of the novel "Dodo," though the portraiture is not exactly flattering. She is a great favorite in London society, especially with elderly gentlemen, whom her smartness of repartee and quizzical tongue amuses. As a recent London writer says: "She forms the centre of a circle of grave and reverend statesmen of both parties, who are apt to forget their importance and the number of their years while under the charm of her large dark brown eyes."

There are few girls more conspicuous or more influential in London society than this clever and good-looking young lady. She enjoys the personal acquaintance of the Czar, as well as that of Emperor William of Germany, dispensing with the formality of a presentation in the case of the latter. She forced the Emperor to speak to her, having made a wager some time before that she would bring this about, through some clever manoeuvre, while riding in Rotten Row, and so pleased was he with the acquaintance thus formed that he subsequently waltzed several times with her at the state ball in Buckingham Palace.

It was she who was the life and soul of the yachting party organized for the diversion of Mr. Gladstone on the occasion when he visited Copenhagen and had his interview with the Czar. Whenever I have met the fair Margot at any entertainment she would invariably be surrounded by men of mature age—her brightness, her smartness of repartee and her somewhat quizzical tongue frightened away the younger ones—and she mostly formed the centre of grave and reverend statesmen of both parties, who forgot their importance and their years under the charm of her dark brown eyes. Her father, Sir Charles Tennant, owes his baronetcy to Mr. Gladstone, and is the head of the great chemical firm which boasts of the tallest chimney in England.

Max Muller on Mohammedanism.

Prof. F. Max Muller, of Oxford, has recently visited Constantinople, and the learned student of comparative religion expresses his opinion of Moslems as he found them, in the February number of The Nineteenth Century.

It is at first a strange, but a decidedly pleasant sensation when we live in the midst of a Turkish population to find how, on all ordinary subjects, their feelings are our feelings, and their thoughts our thoughts, and their motives our motives. They are doing what is right and what is wrong very much as we do. They are satisfied with themselves and ashamed of themselves just as we are. When they speak about religion, which they do rarely, they will speak of God just as we do, as the lord and governor of the universe; as just and righteous, yet always merciful; and they will act as if they were strongly convinced that virtue will be rewarded and vice punished either in this life or in the life to come. They have a very strict regard for truth, and will respond to our confidence by equal confidence. Are these, then, the Turks, infidels and heretics, we ask ourselves, for whom we used to pray? Is their religion false while ours is true; is their morality corrupt while ours is pure?

Their customs and social habits are no doubt different from ours; but they hardly ever become obtrusive or offensive to others. If their life under its good and its evil aspects may be taken as the result of their religion, we shall have to confess that these Turks and infidels and heretics really excel us on several very important points. The most important is that of sobriety. There is no force used to prevent drinking; and I am sorry to say that the upper classes, which everywhere abound in black sheep, are certainly no longer total abstainers. But the middle and lower classes are "free and yet sober." If it is true, as a well known English judge declared, that nearly all our crimes can be traced back to drunkenness, how can we help regretting that our religion and our clergy could not have been able to exercise the same salutary influence on the people as the Koran and the Ulemahs! How can we help wishing that they would teach us how to produce the same results in Christendom which they have produced during the 1273 years that their religion has existed and has quickened the most torpid and lifeless parts of the world!

There is another point on which it is more difficult for strangers to form a decided opinion, but, if we may trust the statements made by our Turkish friends, no Turkish Mohammedan woman leads an openly immoral life. Certainly such sights as may be seen in many European capitals are not to be seen at Constantinople. If the Mohammedan religion can produce two such results—and it seems hardly honest to ascribe all that is good in Mohammedan countries to other causes, such as climate or blood, and not to their religion—if it can cure these two cancers that are eating into the flesh of our modern society, drunkenness and immorality, it would seem to deserve a higher regard and more careful examination than it has generally received from us. With us, the feeling of the multitude about Mohammed and Islam is still much the same as it was at the time of the crusades and during the middle ages, though, of late, several weighty voices have been raised against the ignorant condemnation both of the Prophet and his religion.

The Weekly Times

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TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Wellington	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND (Read Down) Miles from Victoria	No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays
Ar. 12:[illegible] P M	Ar. [illegible] P M	78	VICTORIA	0	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SID'G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
De. [illegible]	De. [illegible]	0	WELLINGTON	78	Ar. 12:[illegible] P M	Ar. 6:00

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Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

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Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
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For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
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For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
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9 15 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	73	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria...	0	Lv	7 30 am

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AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, March 29.—Monday next will be a day of special interest to residents and visiting Canadians at the fair. The Canadian auxiliary committee have made arrangements to make the day memorable in the history of the exposition. The two championship lacrosse teams of British Columbia, which left Victoria to-day, will arrive on Sunday, and for the first time in the history of athletic sports in California the Canadians are to have this opportunity to see the national game played by teams who have had no special training for the event. The display of fireworks will be made in the evening. The exposition grounds will be open to all visitors on Canadian day.

Washington, March 29.—A scene of turbulence and confusion unequalled since the opening days of the 51st congress marked the close of an exciting session of the house to-day. The O'Neill-Joyce contested election case was unfinished business, and, failing to get a quorum to support the majority of the elections committee, Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution directing the arrest of members absent without leave and revoking all leaves of absence. On this resolution Messrs. Crisp and Reed were pitted against each other in speeches that manifested some degree of bitterness. Later in the day the speaker reversed the ruling he had made upon a motion by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, from which ensued an exciting and sensational scene. Members were refused recognition, and when Mr. Reed charged the chair with a violation of the rules, the Speaker emphatically declared that he assumed all the consequences. After a time the storm was allayed, and without having made any material progress, the house adjourned at 6:50 until to-morrow at noon.

Lexington, Ky., March 29.—The honor of being a member of the Presbyterian church, which Col. Breckinridge has enjoyed for so many years, seems to be about to be taken away from him, since his membership has been denied by all the churches here. J. W. Kayser, of the Mount Horeb church, which Colonel Breckinridge always claims was established by his father, denies that Col. Breckinridge is a member, and says:

"I have been living in this neighborhood all my life, and it is a mistake about Robert J. Breckinridge founding the church."

Three Fair Forgers.

There are three fair forgers in Indianapolis. They are young ladies who although there is little danger of their being hauled before the courts of law for their offence, are daily shivering in their little boots lest in some unlooked-for manner they may be detected and banished from the exclusive realm in which they move. The girls are neighbors and particularly fast friends. Usually each of them attends all entertainments given by their set, but recently when invitations were issued for a wedding but one of the trio was among the favored few. The young lady who received the invitation found in her envelope a small pasteboard, which read in ordinary black ink: "Admit to church." It was intense disappointment that her two friends found themselves among the forgotten. Nearly everybody in that section of the city was going, the two slighted ones learned, and with the assistance of their lucky friend they met in a council of war. It was decided that the ticket could be easily forged. One of the girls proposed the scheme, but the others stood appalled at the proposal. Finally desperation reconciled them to adopt the plan, and it was carried out. The wedding night came around, and the three daintily clad maidens presented themselves at the door of the church. One of the fair plotters carried the tickets, and with nervous little fingers she opened her purse to get them. Horrors, there were but two! The genuine check had been lost, and there they were with a couple of spurious ones. After a hurried consultation, it was decided to work a bold game of "bluff." The girl with the two forged tickets stepped forward with all the assumed confidence of a dozen men and presented the cards. The doorkeeper took them. He looked critically at the tickets, then gazed into the abashed eyes of the applicants, and, with an exasperating smile of derision, politely stepped aside. The old-time aphorism regarding ill-gotten gains, etc., proved itself false on this occasion, for the three forgers enjoyed the wedding without a pang of conscious guilt.—Indianapolis Journal.

Counting a Million Dollars.

They started in to count $1,000,000 in worn silver coin at the Mint Friday and will probably be at the task for a week or ten days. The money comes from the sub-treasury, and the order for its transfer was made by the treasurer at Washington.

The intention is to recoin it, an operation which will result in a loss of $20,000 to the government. The silver pieces had, however, become what is termed "uncurrent," and had accumulated at the subtreasury for a score of years, until they had become a nuisance. They consist of halves, quarters, dimes and 20 and 3-cent pieces. Some of them would make the heart of the remisqatic throb with envy. The idea of turning into the melting pot 50-cent coins going back nearly to the beginning of the century, 3-cent pieces which have not been struck since 1873, and twenties that were born in 1877, only to die within a couple of years, would drive him to despair.

The first consignment of $100,000 of these coins was taken to the Mint yesterday morning in sacks of $1000, whatever their denomination. They were then transferred to the south adjusting room, where 16 women were called in to count them, for in their abraded condition weight would serve no criterion as to their value. Chief Clerk Robert Barnett looked out for the interests of the Mint and Cashier Thomas P. Burns watched over those of the sub-treasury, of which he is general manager. The women were seated at three rows of stone-covered tables, each was supplied with a wooden tray, a sack of $1000 was dumped out between every two of them and the counting began.

They did not find it agreeable work. They have been accustomed to handle clean new coin from the dies. That which they had to handle yesterday was worn and dirty; not only that, the piles of coin would not equalize, except approximately, and great care had to be exercised in counting it. About two-thirds of the coin consists of halves, the remainder being made up of pieces of smaller denominations. The three-cent pieces were first taken up. There were only $5 worth of them. Then came the turn of $40 worth of 20-cent pieces. Halves and quarters followed, alternatively, as handling one set of money for a long period becomes very painful to the counter.

Yesterday's work commenced at 10:45 o'clock and continued until 4 in the afternoon. Hereafter, however, the counting will be carried on from 9 a.m. until noon and from 1 to 4 p.m. until the task is finished.—Examiner.

Charlemagne's Navy.

Away back in the eighth century, Charlemagne had organized a sort of coast guard by enrolling all the seaboard population who lived within a mile and a half of the shore; but, with the dismemberment of the vast Carlovingian empire, all dreams of naval greatness were dissipated. Long afterwards Charles V built some military nefs on the Atlantic, and Louis XI's galleys chased the Barbary pirates who infested the shores of the Mediterranenan, but it was Francis I apparently who first conceived the idea of a war fleet, purchased and equipped from the royal treasury.

He converted the small fishing village of Havre into a fortified port, which speedily attracted commerce to the mouth of the Seine; and he projected a scheme—which he did not live to realize—for the construction of an oceanic navy under canvas. "Fleets were massed in the Mediterranean," writes Mr. Norman, in his "Corsairs of France," "and for the first time in history a French squadron passed through the straits of Gibraltar, defeated an English fleet off Brest, and then, moving around to the eastward, drove off the blockading squadrons of Henry VIII from Boulogne."—Good Words.

Herbert Spencer's Shorthand System.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's publication of "Lucid Shorthand," is a work of filial regard. The system, to which he has written an interesting prefatory note, was the invention of his father, and its publication was intended to take place as far back as 1844. The author procrastinated, and, says his son, "being much interested in his system of shorthand, and perceiving that it would never see the light if no external stimulus were used, I volunteered in 1843 to draw up an exposition of it." This was done, and the present work is from the MS., as it was left at the end of that year, with the exception of a small illustration. Mr. Herbert Spencer says that delays arose, and nothing further had been done towards bringing the system before the public when his father died at the age of 76. He then remarks "For many years after, my own undertaking so fully absorbed my limited powers of work, that I continually postponed the task of seeing the Lucid Shorthand through the press, until, my life having become precarious, I resolved against further delay." So at length the system sees the light. The method is geometrical, and the vowel signs are joined to the consonants. Mr. Herbert Spencer expresses the conviction that it ought to replace ordinary writing. The book contains two shorthand letters—one from the son to the father, dated January 7, 1844, the other, written by the father to the son, to the dictation of "Thomas Spencer," in 1843.

Aluminum.

It is true that every brick in a house and every bank of clay contains a considerable quantity of that beautiful metal aluminum. But science has not yet discovered any economical way of extracting the metal from clay, because in the form it there exists, namely, aluminum oxide, it is combined with silicon oxide, and these two sustances behave like a pair of Siamese twins; they are so strongly bound together it is next to impossible to separate them. Therefore, in the production of aluminum, chemists do not use clay, but turn to some material which contains the oxide of alumina free from silica. The best material is a mineral known as cryolite, which comes chiefly from Greenland. It is a double fluoride of aluminum and sodium and an artificially prepared sesquioxide of alumina; these are suspended in a bath of molten chlorides of the alkaline earths and then subjected to electrolysis by powerful dynamos. The sodium salts are decomposed, the metallic sodium seizes eagerly upon the oxygen that was in combination with the aluminum, and as a result the white metal aluminum is freed and settles to the bottom.

Strongest Force in Child Life.

Dr. H. D. Chapin, one of the best known young physicians of New York, has had for a number of years had under his charge the children's wards in several hospitals. As case after case has come under his supervision he has taken the trouble to make it a special study, not only of the child's physical condition, but whenever possible of its parentage and of its antecedent conditions. Having kept a complete record in this very full and interesting way for a number of years, he found at last that he had the history of six hundred hospital children. Such an investigation, of course, contained a large number of most instructive facts, instructive from a physician's point of view, but none the less instructive from a sociological point of view. A summary of these studies of Dr. Chapin's conclusions is presented in a brief article in the March number of the Forum, wherein he shows that heredity plays a comparatively unimportant part as compared with the environment of child life.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cures headache. Try a box.

Chips Were a Dollar Each.

Rev. Dr. Radcliffe tells a good wild west story to the members of his congregation when he is after a liberal donation on any occasion. It was told to him, says a writer in the Detroit News-Tribune, by a friend who was at one time an itinerant Methodist missionary. His friend was working in the wilds of Arizona. One Saturday evening the missionary entered a mining camp whose inhabitants had lost all track of Sunday. He went to the biggest saloon in the camp and introduced himself, telling the proprietor that the following day was Sunday, and that he would like to preach a sermon to the miners. The proprietor's name was Jake.

"All right," said Jake. "We will be glad to have you. I will fix it with the boys."

He did fix it, and all the saloons were closed when it came to the time to deliver the sermon. The exercises were held in the big saloon and Jake made himself the master of ceremonies. The missionary took his stand against the bar and delivered his discourse to all the idlers in town who had collected in the saloon. At the close of his address he timidly suggested that travelling was expensive, and, while salvation was free, the gospel had to be paid for. He suggested the propriety of a collection.

"All right, parson, I will attend to that; shell out, boys," cried Jake.

He passed his sombrero through the crowd, and everyone tossed in a large coin, until he came to a stranger in the camp. The stranger put his hand in his pocket and felt around there for a while. Finally he pulled out a quarter and started to drop it in the hat. Jake drew back the hat and put his hand on the handle of his revolver.

"Look a-here, stranger," he said, "chips are a dollar in this game, and it is your ante."

The stranger played the limit and Jake's hand left his revolver. After that every one played the limit.

Maple Flooring.

Among the noteworthy features of recent lumber trade development is the rapidly increasing demand for maple flooring. Improvement in the method of manufacture has kept pace with the growth in demand for product; or perhaps it is more exact to say that the recognition of maple flooring has been forced on the attention of consumers by the enterprise of manufacturers in turning out a perfected product and urging it on public attention. A few years ago all the maple flooring used was worked out on orders by a few planing mills. The hardwood dealers carried maple strips in their yards and then had them dressed and matched when they happened to receive an order for flooring. Now great manufactories have been established for the sole purpose of producing maple flooring. Exact, strong and swift machinery has been invented to work out the stuff. The boring machine has rendered nailing easy, and now comes the end-matching invention. Maple flooring has come to be regarded as a thing indispensable in most public buildings and is used largely in private dwellings. Such an extent has the demand reached that the larger dealers are obliged to make contracts for millions of feet far in advance of requirement, the same as is done with pine or any other wood of extensive sale and consumption in the building trades and manufacturing. The demand for maple flooring in its phenomenal growth suggests that the timber out of which it is produced cannot last forever. There is a limit to the supply of maple, almost in sight, unless the forests shall be bought up and reserved from denudation by farmers, who see more value in the soil than in the timber. But if maple must go rapidly, there is consolation in the fact that yellow pine and Pacific coast fir are both good flooring woods, while oak is not to be despised. Come to think of it, several generations yet unborn will be able to tread on good hard floors before the timbers to make them shall be exhausted.—N. W. Lumberman.

Crusade Against Advertisers.

A strong effort is to be made in England to prevent, or at least to limit, the desecration of natural beauties by the remorseless advertiser. A society for checking the abuses of public advertising has been organized, and publishes a journal of its own called A Beautiful World. In the current session of parliament a bill will be introduced empowering county councils to regulate or prohibit "the erection or placing of advertisements in or upon any arable or pasture land, woodland, garden, public path, common or waste land, foreshore, or any inland or tidal water." The society has memorialized the chancellor of the exchequer in favor of taxing "exposed advertisements." Among other arguments it urges "that as vast sums of money have been expended with the view to the improvement of the public taste, it must be held inconsistent with established public policy to countenance the unnecessary defacement of landscape and architecture." Some remedy against the outrages complained of exists already in common law, for the town council of Eastbourne recently succeeded in blocking a scheme for defacing the shore with a huge and hideous advertisement. Elsewhere the evil has been averted by demanding a payment in proportion to the ratable value of the property affected.—New York Post.

Knowledge by Proxy.

There is a man who holds the position of agent for a popular preacher of this city, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. He was a college graduate, and had studied law, theology, horses, music and the drama, and had tried the newspapers, all without success. Then he made the discovery that the preachers were the hardest pushed of all professional men for ideas to incorporate into their sermons. "Now this," says the agent, "is what I do.

"A preacher hires me to wander about town and report to him little incidents and queer ideas that strike me. He takes these and weaves them into his sermons. For instance, a preacher who has a large congregation, with much visiting to do, could not, if he were so inclined, visit all the public meetings, the resorts of all gamblers and drunkards, the factories and the slums of the city. I am the eyes through which he sees these things, and using my information, he speaks learnedly and intelligently of all phases of life and sets his congregation a-wondering where he gets time to see so much. He is thus enabled to interest every element in his congregation, appearing to the sporting man as a sport, to the athlete as an enthusiast in athletics, to the musician as a musician, and to the theatre-goer as one well versed in the plays of our day.

"I also tell him what the people are saying about him—and so he is able to talk to the different classes in a way that leads them—ignorant of my office as a go-between—to think him really wonderful in reading their thoughts. I am liberal in my ideas. One month I serve a Methodist, the next may look at the same things with Baptist eyes, or Presbyterian, or may do service for a heretic. I am at present working for a preacher in this city whose sermons are very much noticed by the newspapers, and who is noted for his original ideas, which I furnish and for which I am well paid."

Palmistry.

Since palmistry became a social amusement people have reason to be carful of the inside of their hands, written over with this line and with that, lest they be seized upon and be read to their dismay, the survey of the lines there puffing them up with conceit of themselves, or putting them to open shame in the face of folk. "I would not trust out of sight the best friend I had in the world, said, recently, an enthusiastic prophet of the art, 'if I found the line of truth did not join the line of life before leaving the hand.'" And if she were justified in her statement, with complications and perplexities might ensue to the adherents of the art! The next thing in the advance of the matter might be that no lover would propose to the damsel who had filled his eye and touched his heart until he had looked at her wrists and certified to himself the absence of the bracelet of command there, lest he should see before him the fate of Dame Partlet's mate. Perhaps, too, the young lady's father would find it necessary to compare the right hand of her lover with his left when he had stammered his wishes into the paternal ear, and thus discover what traits he had developed in his right hand by scanning the original lines in his left one, what good tendencies had increased, if any, and what evil ones had been suppressed in his growth, and if, in short, he had desirable traits and would make a good husband. The mother-in-law-to-be may also think fit to examine the line of life of the proposed bride of her son, and see if it be crossed by the mark of serious illness, or otherwise, in order to judge if it is best for her son to encumber himself with a sickly wife; or she may even look for the stars that signify the number of marriages this young woman is to contract, that she may thus forecast her son's chances of long living.—Harper's Bazaar.

A Family of Freaks.

Jacob Hiers, of Monson, Pa., died Friday. He was only an ordinary laboring man, but was the father of the oddest family of children of which there is any on record. These are seven in number. The eldest, a boy of eighteen, has thirteen fingers and thirteen toes.

Next to him is another boy, sixteen years old. As long as this boy is quiet no one would suppose that there was anything unusual about him, but the moment he opens his mouth to talk he loses all control of his hands, arms, feet and legs, and they jerk and work and kick around as if they were hung on wires. It is no uncommon thing for his legs to have carried him a rod or two away before he is able to say yes or no.

The third child is a girl who is a hunchback and a dwarf. She is fourteen years old.

A boy next to her is deaf and dumb.

The fifth child has a bright red birth mark encircling her neck like a strip of red flannel. It is an inch wide.

The other children are twins, two years old—a boy and a girl. The boy's head is covered with a dense growth of hair, while the girl has not the sign of a hair on her head. The girl is fat and the boy lean. Every one of these odd children is healthy and bright.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
R.O. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

Ladies,
Mother Green's Taney Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.
LANK MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.
For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria.

AUCTION
Monday, April 2nd, 11 a.m.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE
Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Lands Registry Office, Victoria, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 421, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz., THE VICTORIA THEATRE, and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas street, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, a 1 and singular the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 28, 1888.

Terms of sale, cash; 10 per cent. on fall of hammer.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
mar 21

THE NEW LINE
Of Life Insurance,
Or Natural Premium.
Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?
Massachusetts Benefit Life Association
Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one-half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.
Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to
G. G. BIGGER,
mr24 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

This is a food you can depend on
Johnston's Fluid Beef
You cannot get as much nourishment in as small a compass in any other form.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Simpson, Strickland & Co
DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND.
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders
SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES,
ELECTRIC LIGHT and
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.
OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.
The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.
THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.
S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
63½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned will make loans from $5 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-tf
REMOVAL NOTICE.
W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Has Removed to
88 Douglas Street.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.
NOTICE.
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.
FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES On West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 97 Third street, Victoria.
Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with zinc and lead, with iron and copper, remelters considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $90 per ton.
Book containing government official reports of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indispensable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.
Notice to Contractors and Builders.
LIME.
ATKINS & BROS.
Have resumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best LIme in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.
Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.
mr 3-1mo
Land Cleared.
Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria.
—mar15-dcol&wlm
Re HENRY SAUNDERS.
We, the Assignees of Henry Saunders' Estate, beg to notify the public that we have made arrangements whereby the business will be carried on as usual by the late Henry Saunders, and we sincerely hope that his friends and customers will liberally support him in his old established business.
R. P. RITHET,
WM. WILSON,
C. F. TODD,
Assignees of Estate of Henry Saunders.
mar22-wd wlt

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.

The Schooner Norma Arrives With a Cargo of Cocoanuts.

The British schooner Norma, of Honolulu, commanded by Captain F. D. Walker, arrived in port early this morning from Washington Island, in the South Seas, with a cargo of 25,000 cocoanuts. She left Honolulu three months ago and went to Fanning's Island, which is 1,100 miles due south from there. The island is owned by Gregg & Bicknell, and the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of copra. One of the Gregg Brothers was a passenger down on the schooner. From Fanning's Island they went to Washington Island, sixty miles to the northwest, and as their cargo of cocoanuts was not ready, they cruised to Palmyra Island, which is uninhabited. They returned to Washington Island, and after loading headed for Victoria, which was made in 38 days. They had very rough weather, and eight days ago had to lie to in a hurricane. The captain is accompanied by two of his sons, and the schooner s manned by a crew of seven Japanese. The schooner is 53 tons burden, is staunch, a fast sailer and has high bulwarks. She was built in Japan for otter hunting. Captain Walker has made his headquarters in Honolulu for years, and with his sons has had a variety of exciting adventures. In 1885 his vessel, the bark Wandering Minstrel, was wrecked on Midway Island, one of the Westward group, while shark fishing. A landing was effected, and it was fourteen months before they were rescued. Captain Walker was accompanied by his wife and three sons, and with the crew the party numbered thirty. They subsisted on sea birds, sea birds' eggs and fish, and underwent terrible privations. A number of the party died of scurvy and starvation. The schooner Norma, which they now own, was the vessel which rescued them. One of the sons is an excellent photographer, and he has several hundred views of different Islands in the South Pacific. On board the ship are three of the far-famed land crabs, which climb the cocoanut trees and crush the nuts with their claws. They are extremely interesting, and one should be secured for the provincial museum.

The Norma will discharge here, and the cargo will be disposed of in the province and on the Sound. The schooner will be here about a month.

Society's Four Fatal Diseases.

The light of religion only dawns on the soil of abstraction, meditation, mental quiet and contemplation. Under the stimulant of the powerful incentives for material progress, man has become negligentful of his higher duties to Truth, and even eminent men of science have begun to feel the dangerous and disgraceful effects of this tendency. Society is at present afflicted with four fatal diseases: indifference, skepticism, infidelity and materialism. The cause lies in the worship of matter and money. To see this, one only needs to look at the large number of lawyers, physicians, etc., and other life-draggers in the innumerable fashionable professions of the day; their object is the amassing of great fortunes, so allaring to the jaundiced eye of the man.

Love of money is a disease, a form of insanity. So long as it exists there shall be no morality, no religion, no truth, no philosophy. The error of this world consists in thinking the gross material objects of the world to be of any real value. True wealth is the wealth of the soul—repletion of the mind with its fourfold endowment—that of health, of muscular power and of will, the endowment of intellectual faculties, of feeling and moral recognition. Mind is everywhere the regnant principle. Mind is be true source of powar; knowledge, or ideas, the true wealth. Says the Upanishad: "True power comes from the inherent spirit, and immortality from the possession of ideas or knowledge."—Contemporary Review.

The Wonderful Kinetograph.

The kinetograph is Thomas A. Edison's latest production from his wonder workshop at Orange, and it makes the instantaneous photograph a back number, says the New York World. By the kinitograph photographs are taken at the rate of forty-six a second. A man standing in front of the instrument and moving his arms as fast as he can is surprised when the pictures are developed to see dozens of them following each other so rapidly that there seems to be no difference between them. One of the most marvellous achievements of this apparatus is the photograph of a man turning a somersault, in the course of which, and while both his hands and feet are off the ground, dozens of pictures are taken, although he remained but a fraction of a second in the air. The kinetograph is the quickest photographic apparatus ever invented. It is much faster than that which Muybridge, built for the late Senator Leland Stanford, and which, by showing for the first time the exact and somewhat awkward positions of a horse in jumping, created such a sensation in the art world a dozen years ago. Sandow, who went through his performance before the kinetograph a few days ago, was much too slow for the machine, although he moved as fast as he could. Yet when the strip of photographs came to be unrolled there were hundreds showing no perceptible difference. The strip, however, shows all the motions of the muscles and many of the dramatic poses. Quickness and speed are the qualities necessary in those who would bring out the most surprising powers of the kinetograph. Another important point is that the kinetograph is capable of taking numerous figures at the same time. One of the most interesting series of this kind is that which gives a scene in a blacksmith shop. There are three or four figures in the scene, all moving at the same time. One man blows the furnace, another takes out the hot iron and puts it on the anvil, where a third, swinging a heavy sledge, strikes a few blows as a man on the opposite side of the anvil picks up a sledge and joins in the work. Another man picks up a bottle of beer, and this is handed from one to another until it is emptied. In this scene the sparks can be seen to fly from the red hot iron and the smoke going up the chimney is as natural as in actual life. The picture is illuminated by a small electric light under the rapid-flying film of gelatine in the interior of the kinetograph, all of whose works are operated by electricity. A scene in a barber shop is another successful effort to photograph two or more figures, while another set represents two men on parallel bars, and still another shows a boxing match between members of the Newark Turnverein.

A Searching Examination.

A sailor who desired to re-enlist in the service of the navy for a cruise was rejected by the examining board for defective eyesight. He had made a good record, and naval academy officers, including the surgeons who had been compelled to make an unfavorable report in his case, interested themselves in his behalf. He finally went to Washington, and armed with the recommendations from the naval academy urged his claims upon the surgeon-general.

"Do you see the Washington monument out of that window?" asked that official.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the sailor.

To test his eyesight as well as his modesty another question was propounded.

"Do you see that sparrow on the top of the monument?"

Without hesitation the sailor replied "No, sir."

"Neither do I," replied the chief examining officer. "Your eyesight seems to be good enough, and I shall at once order your reinstatement in the navy."—Baltimore Sun.

Red Men in Guiana.

There are still "red men" in Guiana, descendants of the inhabitants at the time of its discovery. They are, apparently, of three or more separate origins. The oldest inhabitants are believed to be the Warraus, who lead a semi-amphibious life, without agriculture, and rather as fishers than as hunters. Where these people came from is not known. Of more certain knowledge are the second set, the Arawacks, who were driven southward from the West Indian Islands. After them came a whole series of Carib tribes, who were also forced south from the West Indies. Just before the advent of the Europeans, the last of these Carib tribes made its appearance, and its people were known as the "true Caribs." In life and surroundings there is no great difference between any of the existing tribes. They live in small family groups, the mutual relations of the members being admirably regulated by a very decided though unwritten code. They pass perfectly simple lives, the happiness of which seems to be enhanced by the inevitable collisions with members of other tribes. A sufficiency of food is procured by hunting and fishing and a primitive kind of agriculture. Their houses are of the simplest, but exactly what is required, and the furniture is usually a hammock. Clothing is "a question for the future."

The Fate of Kew.

The quaint old red palace at Kew, in the suburbs of London, which looks like the money box which always stood on the mantel shelf in the nursery, and into which cents went but never came out, is doomed either to be turned into a supplementary museum, or to come down altogether. It has not been occupied for nearly a hundred years, and has no furniture in it. Being a royal palace it has a staff of servants, the chief of which is the housekeeper, who has a pretty little house close by. There was some talk of this palace being made a residence for the Duke and Duchess of York, but the project fell through. Few people are aware that buried among the woods between Kew and Richmond is a very charming old cottage called "The Queen's Tea House." It was built for Queen Charlotte, who used to come there often during her most weary years of waiting to drink a dish of tea. There is still some rare old Delft tea ware, pretty chintzes and valuable prints. This little house, which has only two rooms and a kitchen, is also weighted with retainers, and the "keeper of the Queen's cottage," has a house and salary from the Lord Chamberlain's department. All round the green at Kew are a number of small and large houses the property of Queen Victoria. They were originally built to hold George III's suite during his insanity. The largest belongs to the Duke of Cambridge, and another Her Majesty lately gave to the dowager Lady Erroll; in a third resides old Lord Perth, who bears also the ancient title of Duke of Melfert; with him lives his only daughter, Lady Edith Drummond, to whom the Duk-dom descends on her father's death.—Philadelphia Record.

How toilet s "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Reads Minds.

Professor Bert Reese, of Chicago, mind-reader, furnished no end of diversion and astonishment to a large group of gentlemen congregated at Chamberlain's Saturday afternoon, says the Washington Post. His tests were in nearly every instance absolutely successful. How to account for them staggered every man present. Washington Irving Bishop never did any cleverer feats. Senator Squire, of Washington, will never more be skeptical on the subject. He wrote on four little bits of paper the number of his watch, the name of a school teacher of his boyhood, his mother's maiden name and what he had eaten for breakfast that morning. These slips he rolled up in very tight folds, and no one saw what he had written thereon.

The professor asked him to put two in his vest pocket and to retain two. Then, after holding up one of the strips still rolled up for a brief space against the mindreader's forehead, it was withdrawn, and the professor calmly announced that the number of the watch was 7,777, which were the figures written by the Senator. A very simple breakfast dish was revealed in the same way, but the names that were reposing in the Senator's pockets, and which had not come in contact with the wizard's body, were correctly told off-hand.

"I can't explain my power," said Professor Reese, "but even when a boy I could do these things. You heard me tell that newspaper man just now whom I had never seen before, the name of the first paper for which he ever worked, and you heard me tell Congressman John Allen that he had only a dime in his possession. I can invariably tell these things, but it would not be possible for me to impart my gift to any one else. I have convinced the most skeptical people in Chicago of my mind-reading powers, and I will have the same experience in Washington."

Negroes in Africa.

That the negro race will continue to hold the greater part of Africa, despite the conquests of the white race, is the purport of an article in the Nineteenth Century. The writer maintains that "nature has marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home for the black races,' which are vigorous and warlike, and can neither be destroyed nor conquered. Europeans may seize the seaboard or occupy the contiguous healthy regions; but they cannot abide in the heart of the dark continent, which is for the negroes, and not likely ever to be Europeanized. The people of other type than that of the negro who effected entry there three ages ago, and underwent the scarcely perceptible process of acclimatization, have either been absorbed into the primitive elements of the population or suffered total extinction. The argument on this subject in the Nineteenth Century seems to be well supported.

It is pleasing to know that a vast region of the earth has been reserved for our black brethren. At the same time it is interesting to observe that the negro may flourish elsewhere than in Africa. He flourishes in the United States, more especially in our Southern States. He flourishes in Brazil and other countries of South America, and can get along even in Central America and the West Indies. Though the white race cannot live permanently in tropical Africa, the black man can live, and get a living, wherever he may be pleased to go.—New York Sun.

Mr. Corbett's Appetite.

James J. Corbett has social aspirations in the way of a general acquaintance with men. He does not, apparently, yearn for five-o'clock teas, or things of that sort, but he will at times devote himself to entertaining men of standing whom he happens to meet. He assiduously keeps away from the haunts of prize-fighters, and is oftener seen in the Gilsey house, the Brevoort, Hoffman or Normandie than in the hotels usually frequented by sporting men and those who love to talk fight. The most extraordinary thing to people who meet Corbett casually is the condition of his appetite. It has long been held as a rule which could have no exceptions that no athlete, whether in or out of training, should eat a heavy supper. Corbett keeps himself in pretty fair trim all of the time. He does this in spite of suppers which would appal the hungriest man known to contemporaneous history. A few nights since, after finishing his performance, he wandered into an uptown hotel with two men whom he had met, and invited them to supper. One of them took a grilled bone and the other a glass of ale and a sandwich made of toast and broiled bacon. Corbett had a dozen oysters, four chops, a large plate of ham and eggs, and drank three bottles of ginger ale. Incidentally he consumed enough bread and butter to satisfy the appetite of any ordinary man of six feet in height. His physical condition is apparently perfect, his color good, and his eyes are as bright as a child's.—New York Sun.

A Parable.

Some years ago a number of gentlemen visited the mountains of Colorado for the purpose of fishing. Among the party was a bishop of an eastern diocese of the Episcopal church. Fishing was the sole occupation and amusement of the visitors; so when Sunday came, as there was nothing else to do, the laymen of the party got out their rods, preparatory to casting a line. But they were in a quandary as to the bishop. They did not want to hurt his feelings by leaving him behind, nor did they want to offend his religious principles by inviting to go fishing on Sunday. Finally one of them plucked up courage and told him of their dilemma, whereupon the good man said that he would tell them of a happening in his earlier life which he thought rather apropos.

"Some years ago," he said, "when I had charge of the affairs of a parish, I was awakened about two o'clock one morning, and upon inquiring who was there, heard a man's voice reply that he was there with Miss Blank, and that they wanted to get married. I reasoned with him about the untimely hour, but to no avail; he meant to get married right then and there. So I put on my clothes and gown, and went down stairs and began the marriage service. Everything went along as dedicated to the service till I asked the man, 'Wilt thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife?' to which he replied, 'What 'm I here for?'"

They waited for the bishop.—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for April.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

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Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mrs Harlock and family, Mrs Bowden, A B Mackenzie, B Peel, P Peel, C S Campbell, C Snell, A McDonald, H Taylor, G Caldwell, H Ryall, H L Edmond, D Small, T Miller, S Meyers, E Morescer, J Quann, W Quann, R Ralph, K Campbell, T Spals, J Lucie, T McNiely, J Jordan, R Matherson, H D Benson, W Alexander, W Kirkland, T Thurkle, H Hicks, G Hauck, C Deans, J White, J Tyson.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs Lonneston, Mrs Murphy, C Thompson, T R Riley, J Griffith, J H Hocking, F Shorey, C Broch, A Riley, P McEvoy, Walter Oakes, P Housen, J Deitchman, T L Dee, C Oakes, J H Snover, Jos Moir, J S Hicks, W R Hull, C A Gregg.

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Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—G C Shaw & Co, E Garn, Dr Milne, Geo Tollick, Cullin & F, Geo Heaton, Gus Hauck, Hartman & Co, R J Matthews, B & K M Co, C P N Co, B C C Co, G Mesay, Mrs Harlock, F G Pyor & Co, Blair & G, R Stanich, L Dickinson, Yee Yumon.

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A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at first began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

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	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	80 Gal. Barrels,	2½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2⅝c. "
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Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.